BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1826. [NUMB

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish th the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have areference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

FOR general information, that two Packets on His Majesty's Service, which were brought by the Ship Valleyfield that has recently arrived from the Mauritius, have been lost in the act of being conveyed from the Ship to the shore.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
R. SNOW,
Postmaster General.

BOMBAY,
GEN. POST OFFICE,
21st November 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Peons belonging to the General Post Office, having been instructed to collect, at the time of delivery, the Postage due on all inward letters "bearing postage," agreeably to the amount specified on the envelope of each letter, as provided for and directed in the 5th Para. of 2d Section of the Regulations for the Post Office Department, passed by Government under date the 1st May 1824, a transcript article above referred to is hereunto al information, and it is y person having ingly make is- Letall for is moreover exsons having postage to pay *account detain the Peons* any longer than may be absolutely necessary, thus avoiding a protracted delivery of letters which would prove the occasion of evident, and (perhaps even in some cases) serious inconvenience to the public.

Para. 5th. Persons receiving letters are required to pay the amount of Postage marked on them, and if they have occasion to complain of any surcharge they must state their complaint officially to the Post Master General; should his decision not prove satisfactory, they are at liberty to appeal to the Governor in Council for redress.

(True Copy)
R. SNOW,
Postmaster General.

BOMBAY,
GEN. POST OFFICE,
21st November 1826.

Supreme Court.

ATMARAM BALLAJEE.... *Plaintiff,*
versus
MAMON MAHOMED CASSUM VUNJARAH, } *Defendant.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Thursday 30th instant and following days, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sale on the premises, the undermentioned property of the abovenamed Defendant, seized and attached under two Writs issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the suit of the abovenamed Plaintiff, viz

1 Spot of Ground with 3 warehouses, containing with chunam 8 cudzan sheds, kitta Firewoods 19 chunam kilns and 7 boats &c. &c. situated at Sewree village.
3 Water Wells, situated at ditto.
17 Beds of Batty Ground, do. ditto.
2 Small Cudzan Houses, situated in the Kharry Pakady at ditto.
6 Mango Trees, 5 Caranz Trees, and 11 Tamerind Trees, situated at ditto.
1 Compound with Batty Ground, Mango Trees, and Water Well, situated at ditto.
1 Oart of two wheels with a Bungalo, situated at Mahim near Hansally and in the neighbourhood of an Oart belonging to Domingo Gonsalves.
500 Cocoanats heaped in the above Bungalo.
1 Garden called Doongeyset with Trees, and Water Well, situated at or near Pestonjee Bomanjee's Chaul at Khuddup.
1 Dwelling house covered with tiles situ- without the Town Walls of Bom- Bazar, and in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to Dawoodbhoy.
1 Ditto ditto of 2 apartments covered with tiles, situated at a place called Chuneeachee Bhuttee, and in the neighoourhood of a house belonging to Jumnadass.
1 Spot of vacant Ground situated without the Town Walls of Bombay at Bhuttiary Street, and in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to Chandbhoy.
1 Spot of vacant Ground, situated at Gowley Wadah Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to Fuckeer Mia.
1 Spot of vacant Ground, situated at Dungary, without the Town Walls of Bombay, and in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to Nannee Bhundareen.
1 Spot of vacant Ground, situated at ditto ditto, and in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to Changia Nackwah.
1 Spot of Ground, with an old decayed house, situated at Chinch Bunder, without the Town Walls of Bombay, and in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to Mannockjee Parsee.
1 House with Ground situated at ditto, and in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to Mulloo Chasker Ghautee.
2 Ranges covered with tiles, situated at Don Tad, without the Town walls of Bombay, and in the neighbourhood of a house or range belonging to Husson Mamon.
1 Large House covered with tiles and built with chunam and stone walls, situated in Mamon Wadah Street, and in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to Arab Cummaney Mamon.
1 Ditto, ditto, ditto situated at ditto and in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to Mahomed Essack.
1 Ditto, ditto under building, situated at ditto and in the neighbourhood of a Musseed belonging to Mamon.
1 Ditto, Ditto situated without the Town Walls at Cambaker Street, and in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to Bapa Cavul
1 Ditto, Ditto situated at ditto, near the gaol, and in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to Dadoo Dhobee.
1 Heap of Gravel lying at Coolev Bunder without the Town Walls of Bombay.
1 Sword with a silver Scabbard, 1 Silver Scabbard, 1 pair of silver Toolbundy, 1 pair of silver Uthasha, 1 silver Box, 1 gold Pouchee, 1 Watch, 1 Jewel Pouchee, and 2 Pearl Nose Rings.

HENRY WILLIS,
Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
24th day of November 1826.

શુપરીમ • ફોરટ

આતમારામ • બાલાજી—ફરીયાદી • ફરનાર
મેમન • મહમદ • કાશમ • } જવાબ • દેનાર *
વેણજારો *

ખબર • દીયાથી • આપીએચજે

આવતા • તરેશપટવારને • દીને • તા • 30 મી આએ • મહીનાની એ • તથા • જાહેરા • શુદી • વેચાણ • પુરુ • થાએ • તાંહા • શુદી • દર • રોજ • ફલાફ 3 નાં • જાહેર • લીલાંકુ • ફરીને • ફેઠલ છાપેલી • મીલફતોછે • તે • તાંહાંજ • વેચશે—એ • મીલફત • મેમન • મહમદ • કાશમ • વેણજારાનીછે • તે • ફપર • આતમારામ • બાલાજીની • શ્રી • મુંબઇની • જુદીફેટરની • શુપરીમ • ફોરટમાં • બે • દીફરી • થઇછે • તે • બાબત • શરીફ • ટાય • મરીને • ફબજ • કરીછે • તે • શરીફ • વચશે (તેની • વીગત) *

1 જમીનનો • ફટફો 3 વખારો • શાહે • તથા 8 ચુનો • ભરવાનાં • જાવલીનાં • છાપરાં તથા • કીટાનાં • બાલવાનાં • લાફડાં • તથા 18 ચુનાની • ભઠીઓ • તથા 5 બોટો તથા • એ • વગરે—એ • શરવે • મીલ
શ્રી • રીવરી
3 પાંણીનાં • કુવા—શીવરીમાંછે *
17 ખેટરો • ખારી • જમીનનાં—શીવરીમાંછે
2 નાંધલો • જાવલીનાં • ઘેફેરો—શીવરીમાં ખારી • પાખાડીમાંછે *
5 ફેરીનાં • જાફાડો • તથા 5 ફરેનજનાં • જાફાડો • તથા 11 આંમલીનાં • જાફાડો—શીવરીમાંછે *
1 વાડો • ખારી • જમીન • તથા • ફેરીનાં • જાફાડો • તથા • પાંણીનાં • કુવા • શાહે—શીવરીમાંછે *
1 વાડી • રેટ • બે • ની • બંગલા • શાહે—આડી મમાં • ફાંશોલી • આગલછે—એની • પડો શમાં • કુમીગ • ગોશાલવની • વાડીછે *
500 નારીએલોનો • ઢગલો—ફપર • છાપેલી વાડીનાં • બંગલામાંછે *
1 વાડી • નામે • કુનગીશેઠ • જાફાડો • તથા • પાંણીનાં • કુવા • શાહે—ખડપવાલી • પેશ ટનજી • ભમંનજીની • ચાલની • પડોશમાંછે
1 રેફેવાનુ • ઘેફેર • નલીઆંણ • ઢાંકેલુ—ભાફારફોટ • લીડી • બજારમાં • દાકુદલાફ નાં • ઘેફેરની • પડોશમાંછે *
1 રેફેવાનુ • ઘેફેર • ગાલા 2 નુ • નલીઆંણ ઢાંકેલુ—ચુનાંની • લડી • આગલ • જમના દાશનાં • ઘેફેરની • પડોશમાંછે *
1 ખાલી • જમીનનો • ફટફો—ભાફારફોટ લડીઆરીનાં • મોફોલામાં • ચાંનલાફનાં ઘેફેરની • પડોશમાંછે *
1 ખાલી • જમીનનો • ફટફો—ભાફારફોટ • ગવલીવાડાનાં • મોફોલામાં • ફકીર • મીઆંનાં • ઘેફેરની • પડોશમાંછે *
1 ખાલી • જમીનનો • ફટફો—ભાફારફોટ કુંગરી • ફપર • નાંની • લંનડારેણનાં • ઘેફેરની • પડોશમાંછે *
1 ખાલી • જમીનનો • ફટફો—ભાફારફોટ કુંગરી • ફપર • ચાંનગીઆ • નાખવાનાં • ઘેફેરની • પડોશમાંછે *
1 જમીનનો • ફટફો • ભાગેલાં • ઘેફેર • શાહે ભાફારફોટ • ચીચ • બંદર • આગલ • માંણે ફજી • પારશીનાં • ઘેફેરની • પડોશમાંછે
1 ઘેફેર • જનીન • શાહે—ભાફારફોટ • ચીચ • બંદર • આગલ • મલુ • ચાશફર • ઘાટીનાં • ઘેફેરની • પડોશમાંછે *
2 ચાલો • નલીઆંણી • ઢાંકેલી—ભાફાર ફોટ • દોન • તાડમાં • ફરાંત • મેમંનનાં • ઘેફેર • અગર • ચાલની • પડોશમાંછે *
1 મોફોટુ • ઘેફેર • નલીઆંણ • ઢાંકેલુ • તથા ચુનાં • ફઠરનુ • બાંધેલુ—મેમંનવાડાનાં • મોફોલામાં • આરબ • ફમાંની • મેમંનનાં • ઘેફેરની • પડોશમાંછે *
1 મોફોટુ • ઘેફેર • નલીઆંણ • ઢાંકેલુ • તથા ચુનાં • ફઠરનુ • બાંધેલુ—મેમંનવાડાનાં • મોફોલામાં • મહમદ • ઇશાફનાં • ઘેફેરની • પડોશમાંછે *
1 મોફોટુ • ઘેફેર • ફમણાં • બંધાએછે—મેમંનવાડાનાં • મોફોલામાં • મેમંનોની • મશીદની • પડોશમાંછે *
1 મોફોટુ • ઘેફેર • નલીઆંણ • ઢાંકેલુ • તથા ચુનાં • ફઠરનુ • બાંધેલુ—ભાફારફોટ • ઢાંમબેફરનાં • મોફોલામાં • બાપા • ફેવલનાં • ઘેફેરની • પડોશમાંછે *
1 મોફોટુ • ઘેફેર • નલીઆંણ • ઢાંકેલુ • તથા ચુનાં • ફઠરનુ • બાંધેલુ—ભાફારફોટ • જેલ • આગલ • તથા
1 ઢગલો • રેતીનો—ભાફારફોટ • ફોલી • મદરમાંછે *
1 તલવાર • કુપાંની • એફ • મેમાંન • શાહે—એફ • કુપાંની • મેમાંન—એફ • જોરો • કુપાંની • તુલબંદી—એફ • જોરો • કુપાંનાં • અઠાશીમાં—એફ • કુપાંની • દાબરી—એફ • શુનાંની • પોંચી—એફ • ધડીઆલું—એફ • જદાવની • પોંચી • તથા (2) નફ • મોતીની *

ફેનરી • વીલીશ
શરીફ •

શ્રી • ચુંબઇ • ની • શરીફની • ફાશીશ
તા • 24 મી • નવેમબર 1826 *

BOMBAY *Amateur Theatre.*

ON WEDNESDAY THE 6TH DEC. WILL BE REPRESENTED
THE COMEDY OF
JOHN BULL,
OR, AN ENGLISHMAN'S FIRESIDE.

DOORS to be open at half-past Six o'clock, and the performance to commence at half-past Seven precisely.

Tickets and places may be had at the Theatre on Tuesday and Wednesday the 5th and 6th December, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

Boxes and Pitt 6 Rupees,—Upper Boxes 4 Rupees,—Gallery 2 Rupees.

Bombay, 25th Nov 1826.

NOTES ON THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

IN the Press, and preparing for immediate publication in Calcutta, to form one volume 8vo. of about 300 pages, uniform with the Transactions of the Medical Society of Calcutta; price in boards 8 Rs.

NOTES ON THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA. By Richard Hartley Kennedy M. D. Surgeon Bombay Presidency &c. &c. &c.

"But not to argue about what has been much laboured on, and to desist before by arduous investigation on all sides complete weariness is produced, can only take place among indolent and effeminate men. For it is necessary in things of this kind, either to learn, or to find out the manner of their subsistence; or if both these are impossible, then by receiving the best of human reasons, and that which is the most difficult of confutation, to venture upon this as on a raft, and sail on it."—PHÆDO OF PLATO.

Messrs KEMPT & CO, Agents for the author.

Bombay, 25th November 1826.

First Calcutta Lottery OF 1827.

THE expected supply of Tickets in the above Lottery has been received, and may be had at the Office of BALCRUSTNA AND GOPALL, Native Bankers, at the rate of 120 Rupees each Ticket.

Bombay, 25th November 1826.

WHOLE and HALF TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY for 1827, are to be had at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM & Co. at the following rates,

Whole Tickets..... at Rs. 120
Half Ditto..... " 65

Bombay, 25th November 1826.

NOTICE.

J. P. DA COSTA, European Portuguese Surgeon, Medical Dispensary, Rampart Row, near the Engineer's Office, has the GENUINE CASTOR OIL, a[nd] th[e] EXPERIMENTAL PILLS [for] bus, Vomitting,

Bom[bay]

[illegible] Briggs

[illegible]SELL

[illegible]CTION,

[illegible] the 27th Instant,

[illegible]LLOWING DAY,

[illegible] MODERN

[illegible]hold Furniture,

OF

[illegible]MES FARISH ESQ.

AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE

Chowputty.

COMPRISING Tables, Chairs, Couches, Bookcases, Square Pianoforte, Wardrobes, Pictures, Bedsteads and bedding, Looking Glasses, Painted and Vase Lamps, Glass and Earthenware, Carpets, Bengal Mats, Cooking Utensils, Dripping Stone, &c.

London particular Madeira and fine old Shiraz Wine.

At 12 o'clock on the 2d Day's Sale,

A Chesnut Arab Horse, and several Guzerat Cows in milk.

The goods will be on view on Friday and Saturday next, and Catalogues wil be published.

Meadows Street, 18th Nov. 1826

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next, the 30th Instant.

HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Plate and Plated Ware, a Single barrelled Gun by Egg, Palanquins, Cooking Utensils, &c.

Twelve Inch Brass Door Locks, Iron Ditto, large and small Chest Ditto, Buggy and Carriage Telescope Whips, Plated Moulding for Carriages, thick Brass Wire, and a variety of other Articles.

Fine Old Holland in large and small Cases, Port Wine, &c.

Meadows Street, 25th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 4th Proximo,

AND FOLLOWING DAY,

AT THE

FRENCH SHOP

NEXT DOOR TO

Messrs. Lugrin, Son & Co's

WAREHOUSE,

THE remainder of the Stock of French Goods, comprising White and Pink Champaigne, Sauterne, Burgundy, Muscadell, Lafitte Claret, Chateau Margeaux, Noyeau, Ratifia, Brandy, Anniseed, Baume du Sacre and Syrup.

A large Assortment of Millinery, consisting of Ribbons, Lace, Bonnets and Caps, a variety of Silks for dresses, Gowns, and Bodies, Children's Pelisses, Crape, Black and White Silk Stockings, half Ditto &c.

Dinner and Tea Sets of Gilt Earthenware, an Assortment of Cut Glass-ware. Pier Glasses, Wardrobes, with Cheval Glasses, Table and Wall Argaund Lamps, Clocks, Vases, Liquor and Dressing Cases, and Desks, Marmalade, Jam, Jellies, Biscuits, Gingerbread, Sardines, Anchovies, Mustard, Capers, Olives, Pickles, &c.

Eau de Cologne, Wire Dish Covers, Tooth Brushes, Shaving Ditto, Whips and other articles.

The above will be on view from Wednesday the 29th instant.

Meadows Street, 25th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY the 7th Proximo,

A CHEST of new Publications, neatly half bound, and just imported, containing Buck's Beauties, Sayings and Doings, Perceval's Italy, Hawkins' Milton, French Revolution, Blacquiere's Greece, Pennington's Tour, Seely's Ekora, Norman Conquest, Venice under the Yoke of Austria, Rameses, Gilmour, Pandarang Hari, Dictionary of Quotations, Heraldic Anomalies, Beckman's Inventions, Marianne, Writer's Clerk, Peep at the Pilgrims, Takings, Powley's Minor Atlas, Imperial Ditto &c.

Catalogues will be published.

Meadows Street, 25th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST EXPOSED

FOR SALE,

AN ASSORTMENT

OF MOST RICHLY CUT

GLASS-W[illegible]

[illegible]ch any quantit[illegible]

[illegible] Street, 2[illegible]

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

AN ENGLISH BUILT

CHARIOT.

NEWLY REPAIRED AND PAINTED,

PRICE Rs. 800.

Meadows Street, 25th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

DOUBLE POLED TENTS,

EACH RS. 200 AND 400,

A SINGLE POLED TENT

RS. 70.

THE ABOVE ARE PITCHED NEAR THE NEW SALLY-PORT ON THE ESPLANADE.

Meadows Street, 25th Nov. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A SUPPLY OF

PATENT

MERTON DOWN

HATS,

VIZ.

LADIES' Black and White Riding Hats, each	Rs.	25
Gentlemen's Fashionable Black and White	Ditto.	20
Ditto Broad Brim	Ditto.	25
Children's Black and White	Ditto.	15

Meadows Street, 25th Nov. 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On SATURDAY the 2d December,

PLATE and Plated Ware, Glass and China, Chairs, Tables, Couches, Cots, Pictures, Lamps, Wearing Apparel, and sundry other articles, belonging to an Officer deceased.

At 12 o'clock will be put up, A Double and Single Poled Tent, Palanquin, &c &c.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On SATURDAY the 2d December,

AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

THE following articles belonging to the estate of the late Lieut. Robinson H. C. Marine,

VIZ.

1 Superior Mountain Barometer with spare Tube,

3 Superior Thermometers by Cary.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE just received for Sale on Commission, a few dozen of WHISKEY.

PRICE 20 Rs. PER DOZEN.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1826.

LIBRARY.

FOR Private Sale, a Choice Collection of BOOKS, for the most part uniformly Bound and Lettered, the Property of an Officer proceeding to Europe.

A muster of each size may be seen at Messrs. KEMPT & Co. It consists of 14 Quarto vols. 114 Octavo vols. 28 Duodecimo vols. 8 vols. of old and rare BOOKS in good preservation relating to India: the whole are in good bindings.

PRICE Rs. 1600.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1826.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

AN Europe DENNET, little used, with Harness and Horse complete. Enquire of PALLUNJEE and NASSERVANJEE.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1826.

TO BE LET,

THE DWELLING HOUSE in Rampart Row, now occupied by JAMES FORBES Esq. having commodious rooms below for an Office. Entry may be had immediately.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor CAPTAIN TERRELL, of the H. C. Marine, at the shop of Pestonjee Bhickajee

---

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,

THE FINE SHIP

BRITANNIA A. 1.

BURTHEN 500 TONS,

Wm. Bourchier R. N.

COMMANDER,

WAS to leave England on or before the 25th July, and may be expected here in the course of this month.

The Britannia carries a regular Surgeon, and will be dispatched from this in December.

Plans of her accommodations may be seen, and further particulars learnt, on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1826.

For Passage to London,

THE NEW SHIP,

OF 600 TONS,

Now Building in Bombay Docks, will Sail for London about the 10th of January,

ALEX. HENNING R. N.

COMMANDER.

FOR Passage apply to Captain H at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 24th Nov. 1826.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 25th JANUARY 1826,

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

NORFOLK,

OF 550 TONS REGISTER,

Alex. Greig Commander,

HAS excellent accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known on application to MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1826.

Passage to England

To Sail about the 25th of December,

TOUCHING AT THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

THE FINE SHIP

ROYAL GEORGE,

500 TONS,

STEPHENSON ELLERBY,

COMMANDER,

CARRIES a regular Surgeon.—For particulars Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 25th November 1826.

For Passage to London,

THE FINE NEW SHIP

VALLEY-FIELD,

OF 350 TONS,

Capt. Thomas Johnson,

WILL sail for London about the 10th of December, and will touch at Tellicherry, where she will be detained about eight days.

Apply to Captain JOHNSON, at the Office of Messrs. Forbes & Co., or to Mr. BROWN, at Tellicherry.

Bombay, 24th Nov. 1826.

The Upton Castle,

600 TONS,

J. Thacker, Esq.

OF THE H. C's. S.

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London the 20th of January. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO. or to Captain THACKER, at their office.

Bombay, 25th November 1826.

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN & SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

DADABHOY EDULJEE

HAS for sale at his Shop, near Meyajee Borah's Shop, at Bazar Street, the best quality MANILLA CHEROOTS, purchased from Ship Good Success, each Box containing 1000 Cheroots, at 25 Rupees [illegible] thousand.

[illegible]ay, 25th Nov. 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT SARRABOYE, Widow of the late ENTJEE ESSOOBJEE Mestry Gurker, of the Jew Caste, on the 20th day of November instant, contracted with BHUCKTANEY BUZEE, Woman, and her son KISSONDASS, to dispose of her HOUSE, formerly the property of her late Son ABRAMJEE ENTJEE, deceased, (which on his demise with others descended to her), situated in the Bhendy Bazar on the Parell Road, without the Town Walls of Bombay, standing on the ground of the Hon'ble Company, measuring 28½ feet breadth, and 100 feet, including its compound, in length, and bearing assessment No. 101 for Rupees 3,100, and bounded on the East by the several huts of sundry persons of Agree Caste, on the West by the public Road leading to Parell, on the North by the House of Raimuttee Doodvalley, Woman, and on the South by the house of Nabob Goray Meya; any person or persons having any claims, demand mortgage, or inheritable rights, he she or they are requested to make the same known to EDMUND COBB MORGAN Esq. Solicitor, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated 25th November 1826.

श्री

जाहीर खबर

खबर देतो ऐसिजे मरणार ईस्त्रायल यटजी ईसुबजी मेस्त्री घरकर त्याची विधवा स्त्री सारावाई इणे ह्या महिन्याचे २० तारखेस भक्तानी [illegible] जि बाईकें [illegible] या मुंबे [illegible] साठ [illegible] त्या सारावाई [illegible] अब्रमजी यठजी याचे [illegible] मेल्या नंतर या बाईस आले हे घर कोटाबाहेर घरळचे रस्त्यावर भेंडी बाजारांत आहे आणी त्या घराची जागा सरकारी आहे जाग्याची लं दी २८। फुट व लांबी १०० फुट वा उयासुधां आहे आणि त्याजवर ह्या प्याचा नंबर १०१ आहे याची कींमत रूपये ३१०० यकतीशांस दील्ही असे ह्या घराचे पूर्वदिशेस आगरी लोकांचे जातीची झोपडी आहेत व त्याचे पछमदिशेस घरळास जावयास मोटारस्ता आहे व त्याचे उत्तर दिशेस रेमती दुधवालिचे घर असे व त्याचे दक्षणदिशेस नबाब गोरेमाया याचे घर असे याजवर लोक अगर लोकांचा दावा अथवा घेणे व गाहाण अथवा वारसा असल्यास त्या लोकांस वीनंती करीते कीं ईउसंउका मार्गन साहेब वकील यास आज पासोन १४ दिवसांत दखल करणे नाही केल्यास त्यावे दावे रद होतो ल तारीख २५ नवेंबर सन १८२६

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MAHOMED ESSOOF BIN ABDUL HAKIM, BAYA BEEBEE, wife of AMMOOROODEEN SHAIK BHICAN, and AMMA BEEBEE, wife of SHABOODEEN PUNDAY, have contracted with ATMARAM BALLAJEE to dispose of their Oart or COCOANUT PLANTATIONS called Vurrarwady, containing about four Wheels, situated near the Gawalla Tank, any person or persons having any Claims, Demands, Mortgage, or inheritable Rights, he she or they are requested to make the same known to the said PURCHASER, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 18th day of Nov. 1826.

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જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીઆંથી આપીએયજે

મહમદ જકુબ જીન અબદુલ કરીમ તથા અમીરુદીન શેખ નીકનની ઘણીઆંણી બાએઆ જીજી તથા શાબુદીન પંનદેની ઘણીઆંણી આમા જીજી એ લોકોએ નારીઅલીનાં જાહાડોની વાડી એક નાંમે વરારવાડી આશરે ચેઆર રેટ ની ગોવાલીઆના તલાવ આગલકે તે આતમારામ ભાલાજીને વેચાતી આપીછે— એ કુપર કરએક લોક અગાર લોકોનો દાવો અગાર વારશો પોચતો કોએતો તે ઘણીઆ એ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આવી ને ખરીદદાર આતમારામ ભાલાજીને જાહેર કરે—તેઆરપછી કોજનો દાવો કબુલ કરશે નહી—તારીખ ૧૮ મી નવેમબર ૧૮૨૬ *

The Estate of Colonel J. A. Wilson deceased.

ALL Persons having demands upon this Estate are requested to transmit statements thereof, properly verified, to Messrs. FORBES AND CO. the Agents of the Executors, and to whom persons indebted to the Deceased are also requested to pay the amount of their several debts.

Bombay, 14th November 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been mad to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, estate and effects, whatsoever, of MERBHOYE, Widow of Hormusjee Dady Sett, Parsee, late of Bombay, deceased, may be granted to [redacted]YE, the Wife of Cursetjee [redacted]see, of Bombay, inhabitant, [redacted]wful niece of the said MER[redacted]E deceased, all persons concerned [redacted]eby apprized thereof.—Dated this [redacted]y of November 1826.

GRANT and WEST,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર વીઠવા મેકેરબાઇ શ્રી મુંબઇ વાલો મરનાર પારશી કોરમજજી દાદીશેઠ ની ઘણીઆંણી એ બાઇ ની માલ મીલક્ત નુ અખતીઆરનાંમુ લેવા શાકુ શ્રી મુંબઇ ની જુદીકિટર ની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમાં એ મરનાર ની જાંણેજ આંકાંબાઇ પારશી ખરશેદજી કરાંમજી શ્રી મુંબઇનો રેકેવાશી ની ઘણીઆંણી એ બાઇએ અરજ કીધોછે જે મકને મલે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબશતા કોએ તેનાંઆંને જાહેર થાએ—તારીખ ૧૭ મી નવેમબર ૧૮૨૬ *

ગરાંટ તથા વેશટ
વકીલો.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN FREDERICK REBENACK, a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to CHARLES CONRAD REBENACK, a Lieutenant in the said Service, and Brother of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 17th day of November 1826.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT BURROWES, late of Kaira, a Captain in his Majesty's Fourth Regiment of Light Dragoons, deceased, [redacted] be granted to [redacted]RWIN Esq, one of the executors therein named, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 23d day of November 1826.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

By giving place to the following speeches on the Presentation of the Colors to the 2d (late 4th) Extra Battalion N. I. at Baroda, on the 12th of August last, you will greatly oblige,

Your's obediently,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1826.

Lieut Col. Comt. Kennedy, C. B.

"Captain Ottey, I have the honor to present you with the colors of the Battalion under your command, and have much pleasure in congratulating you on the discipline and appearance of your corps.

"I will not detain you at present by reminding you of the many glorious fields, which have been made memorable by Sepoy valour under British standards, they must be too deeply imprinted on your memory on an occasion like the present. My life has been passed during a service of more than forty years in the Native Army, and there are but few situations in which troops can be placed, where I have not seen detachments or divisions of them, and if the testimony of one so deeply interested in and so devotedly attached to the Native Army, would not be considered as partial, I could be loud in asserting that in no one instance did I ever see them shrink from danger, or waver from their loyalty.

"I beg, Sir, that you will acquaint the Officers and men of your Battalion, that I am much gratified with their steady and soldier-like appearance, and particularly pleased with their orderly conduct since the Battalion came under my command, —a praise which I do not doubt they will continue to deserve under your charge"

Captain Ottey's reply to Colonel Kennedy, C. B. "Allow me, Sir, in behalf of the Officers and men of the 4th Extra Battalion, to express how proud we are of the flattering opinion you have been pleased to form of us, and of the honor you have thus conferred upon us by placing in our charge these colors. No exertions shall be wanting on our parts to prepare ourselves for any service that we may be called upon to perform, and believe me, Sir, it will be our greatest pride when the day of trial shall arrive, to prove that we are worthy of the trust which has been confided to us."

GENERAL ORDERS:

By the Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH NOVEMBER 1826.

No. 326 of 1826—Cornet R. H. Richards, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs for a period of twelve months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1826.

No. 327 of 1826—Major J. W. Aitchison, is appointed to a seat at the Military Board as Acting Adjutant General of the Army.

No. 328 of 1826—Lieutenant Colonel Gillespie, of the 4th M. Lt. Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for three years from date of his embarkation.

No. 329 of 1826.—Lieutenant E. Sparrow, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on his private affairs for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 330 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Hessman, having returned to the presidency, will resume the Command of the Artillery, and of his seat at the Military Board.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1826.

No. 331 of 1826.—The following orders are confirmed.

A Brigade order by the officer commanding at Sattarah, dated 30th July, 1826, appointing Lieutenant J. M. Short, of the 13th Regt. N. I. to act as Brigade Major and Bazar Master at that station, during the absence of Lieutenant A. R. Wilson.

A District order by Lieutenant Colonel N. Wilson, dated Kaira, 9th October 1826, appointing Lieutenant G. Yeadell, of the Regt. of Artillery. to conduct the duties of Barrack Master, and of the Executive Engineer's department, on the departure of Captain J. Graham, from the station.

An order by the same officer under the above date, appointing Lieutenant T. C. Holl, to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the 4th Regiment N. I. and to a detachment of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion stationed at Kaira, on the departure of Lieutenant J. S. Ramsay, to join the Right Wing at Ahmedabad.

An order by the officer commanding a detachment of the 20th Regiment N. I. serving in Guzerat, dated Baroda 16th October 1826, appointing Ensign W. Jones, to be acting Adjutant to the detail consisting of three hundred rank and file on departure of Lieutenant Hawkes, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1826.

No. 332 of 1826—The following alterations and promotion are made.

12th Regt. N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant George Fisher, to take rank vice Sellwood resigned,—Date of rank 13th April 1826.

Lieutenant T. E. Taylor, to take rank vice Reid, promoted,—29th May 1826.

Lieutenant T. Maughan, to take rank vice G. Clarke deceased,—6th August 1826.

Promotion.

Ensign J. B. Rind, to be Lieutenant vice Fortune, removed to the 20th Regt.—8th Sept. 1826.

Bombay Castle, 11th November

No. 333 of 1826. [illegible] is made.

14th Regiment N. I.

Ensign T. M. Dickenson, to be Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language,—Date of appointment 1st November 1826.

No. 334 of 1826.—Ensign T. H. Browne is removed from the 12th Regiment to the 23d Regiment N. I. at his own request, and posted as fifth Ensign.

No. 335 of 1826,—Ensign Crofton, of His Majesty's 6th Regiment, is appointed Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to that corps from the 21st ultimo.

No. 336 of 1826.—Assistant Surgeon J. Fortnom, of the Horse Brigade of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 337 of 1826,—The following promotions are made consequent to the recent augmentation of the Infantry of this establishment.

Medical Department.

Senior Assistant Surgeons Christopher Kane and William Taylor M. D. to be Surgeons,—Date of rank 8th September 1826.

Bombay Castle, 16th November 1826.

No. 338 of 1826.—Captain Long, Sub-Assistant Commissary General at Malligaum, and Lieutenant Payne, Sub-Assistant Commissary General at the Presidency, are allowed to exchange Stations.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1826.

No. 339 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel T. Pierce, 5th Regiment N. I is permitted to proceed on furlough to Europe, for the recovery of his health, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 340 of 1826.—Lieutenent H. Hart having been reported qualified to perform the duties of an Assistant Surveyor of the 1st Class, is permitted to draw Staff allowances as such from the 12th of July last.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1826.

No. 341 of 1826.—In relieving Lieutenant Colonel Hessman from the Command of the Surat Division of the Army, on the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Leighton C. B. to the General Staff of the Army, on the allowances of a Major General, as notified to the Army in the General Order of the 5th October, it was intended that the latter Officer should succeed to the Divisional Command; Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Leighton will proceed to assume the Command of the Surat Division of the Army accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1826.

No. 342 of 1826.—Dr. Hill Morgan, 3d Member of the Medical Board, is permitted to visit Kundellah, and to be absent for three weeks from the period of his departure from the Presidency.

No. 343 of 1826.—Lieutenant Beck, of the 21st Regiment N. I., is appointed Adjutant of the Bheel Corps in Candeish.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant E. W. Harris, to be Assistant to the Superintendent of Marine,—date of appointment 7th November 1826.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE.
24th November 1826.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
21st NOVEMBER 1826.

Captain G. Wilson, to be acting Political Agent in Kattee war,

Mr. J. W. Langford, to be acting first Assistant to the Political Agent in Katteewar.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Z. came too late for insertion.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25th 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' at 1 | 9
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, 30 days, 99 By. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

There have been no arrivals from England since our last.

The Free Trader Recovery, Captain Chapman, sailed for England on Wednesday last. Passengers by this opportunity.

Lady Smith, Mrs. Gillum, Miss Pottinger, Miss F. Pottinger, Miss Furlong, Colonel Turner, 1st Cavalry, Colonel Gillespie, Madras Establishment, Major Jackson, H. M. 20th Regiment, Captain Sandwith 1st Light Cavalry, Lieutenant Sparrow, 1st Light Cavalry, Cornet Richards, 1st Light Cavalry, Lieutenant Cooper, Queen's Royals, Cornet Gumbleton 4th Light Dragoons, Mr. Coppock, Purser H. C. Marine.

CHILDREN—Misses Taylor and Barton, Masters Bell and Westly.

The Ship Sophia sailed for Bushire on Sunday last: Passengers, Lieut. Col. Wilson, Bengal Establishment, and J. R. Steuart Esq.

The observations in the Hurkaru of the 2d November, on our remarks in our paper of the 14th October, are not quite satisfactory. The Hurkaru admits that the materials employed in the case of a licensed newspaper are not liable to confiscation, as he had before virtually asserted, but he does not give the least explanation as to the case in which he would suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act, which he had formerly proposed as a succedanium in any instance of emergency where the Government was concerned. Dr. Johnson some[redacted] either in writing or

panies, where the mor[redacted] was learned. Now we[redacted] in *reading* the paragraph[redacted] we powerfully experience[redacted] instead of being enlighten[redacted] opinion on the subject to wh[redacted] ed, we found we were more co[redacted] ever. Does the Hurkaru say[redacted] liberty of the press preceded, and[redacted] follow, liberal institutions? Does [redacted] that the signing of Magna Charta, [redacted] the expulsion of the Stuarts were effec[redacted] ed by means of the liberty of the press? Did he ever know the liberty of the press to exist except where the people were represented, and had a voice, or supposed to have, in their own Government? Does he say that the people of India, either in the provinces or at the Presidencies, are represented or have any public voice in the Government? Last of all, does he think it right, expedient and proper, in the present state of India, that in the event of an Editor at any of the Presidencies publishing the most atrocious libels against any of the Princes in alliance with the Hon'ble Company, the Prince so injured should be obliged, as his only resource, to proceed to Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, to prosecute the libeller in one of the Supreme Courts? When the Hurkaru answers these questions satisfactorily, we may perhaps become converts to his opinions.

At the Quarterly Meeting of the Proprietors of East India Stock, the Hon'ble Leicester Stanhope brought forward a motion on the *execrable* and *tyrannical* system of police at this Presidency. He stated that it led to the infliction of the most *odious cruelties*. He came forward to paint (from the life no doubt) the *distresses*, and explain the *sufferings* of a large portion of British subjects. He stated that he would *demonstrate* that the Magistrates of Bombay pursued a course in the administration of justice which degenerated into the most BRUTAL TYRANNY!!! He would shew that some persons had been *barbarously* flogged; and he would explain *numberless* cases of *tyranny, folly*, and *cruelty*, which made the Police of Bombay appear to be regulated by a sort of *blood-law!!!* Such has been the state of things at this Presidency, as described by that lythographising patriot the Hon'ble Leicester Stanhope. The picture is a horrible one, but happily it has not the slightest resemblance to the truth. As well might an artist represent the burning and blighting sun of India as darting its consuming rays in the mild landscape of a May day in merry England. As to denying the cruelties that the Hon'ble Proprietor has depicted as having been daily perpetrated in Bombay, we would consider as quite ridiculous. We would put the question at once to all the native and European residents, past* and present, if such things have taken place? and we confidently anticipate the answer. Col. Stanhope is not likely to deny that the voice of the people ought to be in some degree listened to, in framing enactments for their internal government. Now if this is admitted, we can positively assert that the general opinion of the natives of Bombay is, that our punishments are too mild, instead of being *cruel* and *brutal*, as has been asserted. Every person can recollect the alarm among the natives a few months ago, when a wild report was spread abroad that flogging was to be entirely done away; and every one can recollect that the daring robberies that immediately followed were universally attributed, by the same natives, to the circumstance of that report having been believed. The motion of the Hon'ble Proprietor for abolishing certain Police regulations, was seconded by that great philologist Dr. Gilchrist, but met with no support. The chairman stated, that if there was any fault in the Police Regulations alluded to, it must have been the fault of the Judges who registered them in the Supreme Court, and pledged himself that inquiry would be made, upon which Colonel Stanhope's motion was withdrawn. Colonel Stanhope was not satisfied with declaiming on the Bombay Police, but talked of the floggings before the time of the Marquis of Hastings, within the walls of the Government House in Calcutta. In this he was set right by the chairman, and held his tongue. The Marquis Wellesley and Lord Minto were *likely* men to authorise flogging within the walls of the Government House!! He also alluded to the dreadful floggings which took place in the Army in India, and which were not allowed at home. In this he was also shewn to be wrong, and he remained afterwards silent. What a difference there is between the ranting, canting, all-talk philanthropy of a MODERN PATRIOT, [redacted] the quiet, practical and well-regulate[redacted] of his species displayed by a How[redacted]

[redacted]rsity of Oxford [redacted] fer, by de[redacted]

[redacted] of Bachelor and Doc- [redacted] on the Reverend John [redacted] M. of Exeter College, [redacted] Archdeacon of Bombay.

[redacted] ee trader Dorothy, Captain [redacted] will sail for Liverpool on Thurs- [redacted] orning, at day light.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Marsh, Assist. Supt. of Bazars.
Capt. W. Gordon, 2d Madras N. I.
Asst. Surgeon J. Thornton, M. D. Madras Est.
Lieut. C. Shirt, 20th Regt. N. I.
Capt. C. Crawley, 4th Rt. N. I.
Asst. Surgeon P. Campbell, H. M. 6th Regt.
Capt. P. Pedler, Nagpore Auxiliary Horse.
Cornet Thomas Eyre, 3d Regt. Light Cav.
Lieut. J. S. Grant, Engineers.
Cornet C. Jackson, 2d Light Cavalry.
Captain J. Clark, G. P. Battalion.
Captain W. V. Hewitt, 5th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. Jackson, 15th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. B. MacMahon, 25th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. E. Hardy, Artillery.
Captain E. Willock, Artillery.
Cornet G. P. Dallas, 2d Light Cavalry.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. C. Shirt, 20th Regt. N. I.
Capt. Seymour, 20th Rt. N. I.
Lieut. and Adjt. F. B. Fortune, Guz. P. Bn.
Captain C. Crawley, 4th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant C. Westley, 20th Regt N. I.
Major Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, Staff.
Captain M. Soppitt, 26th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surg. T. S. Cahill, attached to H. M. 4th Dragoons.
Ensign A. Meadows, 18th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. S. Grant, Engineers.
Lieutenant R. F. Bourchier, 4th Regt, N. I.
Captain J. Scott, 23d Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 18th Barque Valleyfield, (Free Trader,) Thos. Johnson, Commander, from the Isle of France 10th Oct.

20th Ship James Scott, R. Richards Commander, put back from sea, being leaky.

Passengers per Barque Valleyfield,—Asst. Surgeon Peter Campbell, of H. M. 6th Regt. Mr. Frederick Bossy, Mr. Robt. Lee.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 19th Ship Sophia, Nacquedah Mahomed bin Eusiff, to Bussorah.

Do. 22d Ship Recovery, Captain H. C. Chapman, to London.

Do. 24th Turkish Brig Teem, Nacquedah Mahomed Ally, to Muscat and Bushire.

Passengers by Ship Sophia.—Col. Wilson, Col. Stewart.

Passengers by Ship Recovery, See preceding Columns.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—November 7, Ship Cambridge, Captain J. Barber, from London, left 20th July.

DEPARTURE.—None.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 25th—Arrived Ship Circassian, G. R. Douthwaite, Master, from Calcutta and Madras—Passengers, Captain O. Barwell 11th Dragoons, Lieutenant Kingdom, 31st Regiment, Mrs. Kingdom and Child, Lieutenant Mitchell, Master Bowman, Mr. Holland, Mrs. Major Smith, 2 Masters Smith, and Native Servants.

25th Arrived Brig Ceylon, L. M. Hansze, Master, from Galle.

27th Arrived French Brig Pierre, J. Destanque, Master, from Pondicbery—Passengers, La Pere George Missionary, Mr. and Mrs. Denoir, Messrs. Durand, Serres, Senr. and Serres, Junr.

27th Sailed Cutter Mira Madet, Tindal Anthony Marian, for Caylpatam.

27th Arrived Cutter Mira Madet, Tindal Oedoman, from Caylpattam—Passengers, Ten Natives.

POINT DE GALLE, OCTOBER 21st—Sailed Ship Berwick, J. M. Eilbeck, Master, from Calcutta—Passengers, Lieutenant Forster, Honble Company's Service, Lieutenant Cushby, Honble Company's Service, Lieutenant MacDonald, Honble Company's Service, and Assistant Surgeon Brodie, His Majesty's 13th Regiment.

24th Passed by for Colombo, Ship Circassian, G. R. Douthwaite, Master, from Calcutta, and Madras—Passengers as above.

26th Arrived Ship Jane, Lewis Wm. Moncrief, Master, from Bengal and Madras.

TRINCOMALE, OCTOBER 16th—Arrived His Majesty's Ship Rainbow, Honble Captain Rous, from Madras.

16th Arrived His Majesty's Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. Gordon Bremer, C. B. from Colombo—Passenger, Captain Dawson, Royal Engineers.

17th Arrived Brig Maria, Thomas Coelho, Master, from Point De Galle—Passenger, Edward Musket, Esq.

This Vessel has put in to this Port in consequence of having sprung her fore mast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 31, H. C. Armed Ketch Trusty, E. B. Squire, from Akyab 21st October. Do. Ship Amid Bux, B. D'Souza, from Madras 10th October.

4 Ship Malvina, G. L. Baumgardt, from Singapore 16th September. and Penang 3d October.

DEPARTURES.—30th Ship Hibberts, E. Theaker for Bombay.

Nov. 2d. Ship Hooghly, P. J. Reeves, for London,

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Thomas's Church, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Mainwaring, Captain James Morison, 2nd Regt. Madras Cavalry and Assistant Commissary Gen. to Maria Macdonald, eldest daughter of the Hon Elphinston Esq. late member of council at this Presidency.

On Monday last, the 20th Instant, at the Church of N. S. de Gloria of Mazagon, by the Rev. Francisco de Parras, Vicar General, Mr. A. P. Rodrigues, to Roza, Eldest Daughter of Rozario de Quadros Esquire, late a merchant of this place.

On Tuesday, the 21st. Inst. by the Rev. Mr. J. Lanfie, at his house at Colaba, Mr. George William Scales, to Mrs. Mary Halliday.

At Poonah, on the 13th November 1826, by the Reverend Vicar R. A. Lopes de Conceicao, Joseph Salvador, Clerk in the Collector's Office, to Mrs. Leanora Aranjo, late Widow of Mr. Ignacio de Aranjo.

BIRTHS.—At Chanda, near Nagpore, on the 29th Oct. the Lady of Assistant Surgeon A. Monigomery, Bombay Medical Establishment, of a daughter.

At Colaba, on Wednesday the 22d Instant, Mrs. Richard Beck, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—In the Fort, on the night of the 20th Inst. Mr. Conductor Nicholas Hughes, of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, aged 30 years, most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his relations and friends, but particularly his disconsolate Widow, who will have to deplore the loss of a most amiable and affectionate husband.

On board the Sarah, on his passage to England Captain Thomas Riddock, late of Bombay, after a residence in India of upwards of thirty six years.

On the 23d Instant, at the House of Lieut. R. Payne, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, after a long and painful illness, Clarissa Maria, the wife of Lieut. Thomas, Barrack Master to the Surat Division of the Army, aged 25 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Masulipatam, on the 1st Nov. Mr. William Long, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, to Miss Charlotte King.

BIRTHS.—At Mangalore, on the 27th October, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Waugh, of a Daughter.

On the 9th Nov. the Lady of C. H. Clay, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Madras, on the 3d. Nov. Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. James Samuel Harvey, of the Quarter Master General's Department, aged 18 years and 9 months.

At Madras, on the 2d Nov. Mary Ann, the infant daughter of Mr. R. Hosie, aged 1 year, 8 months and 14 days.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 28th October, Mr. William Jackson, of Noacol, to Miss Marsack.

At Calcutta, on the 25th Oct. Mr. M. Le Blanc, to Miss S. Gregory

At Calcutta, on the 31st Oct. the Revd. Francis Goode, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and H. C. Chaplain, to Caroline, youngest daughter of T. Driscoll, of Harcourt-street, Dublin, Esq. one of His Majesty's Counsel at Law.

At Calcutta, on the 30th Oct. Thomas Campbell, Esq., to Maria, eldest daughter of H. I. Fiellerup, Esq. late of the Danish Company's Service.

BIRTHS.—At Garden Reach, on the 13th Oct. the Lady of J. F. Sandys, of a daughter.

At Almorah, on the 15th Oct the lady of Captain J. Hamilton, A. A. G. of a son.

At Kurnaul, on the 16th Oct. the lady of Lieut. Frederick Angelo, 7th Light Cavalry, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the evening of the 28th Oct. Mrs. Joseph Savigny, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 30th Oct. the lady of N. Alexander Esq. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 1st November, Mrs. J. Picachy, of a daughter.

At Futteh Ghur, on the 26th July, Mrs. Mary Ann Scott, of a daughter.

At Futteh Ghur, on the 23d Oct. the lady of J. W. Jacob, Esq. of a son and heir.

At Dacca, on the 28th Oct. the lady of Francis Law, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 31st Oct. the lady of the Rev. T. Procter, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 1st Nov. the lady of G. Mackillop, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.—At Cologong, near Bhaugulpore, on the 3th Oct. when proceeding down the River to Calcutta, Margaret, the wife of the Reverend William Frazer, Chaplain,

At Howrah, on the 30th Oct. the youngest son of Mr. C. A. Fenwick, aged 1 year, 8 months and 17 days.

At the General Hospital, on the 30th Oct. Mr. Robert Ure, Free Merchant, son of John Ure, Esq. Comptroller of Government Customs, Leith.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. *Calcutta; the 4th November*, 1826. SELL.

	Rs. As.		*Rs. As.*
Prem.	2 6	8 Remittable Loans at 6 P. Ct.	2 5 8 Prem.
Disct.	0 10 5	Per Cent Loan, of 1822	3 1 2 Disct.
Prem.	0 0	New 5 per Cent Loan,....	0 4 Prem.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills, 5 per Cent.
Ditto on Private Bills..... 7 Ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 7 Ditto.
BANK SHARES.—Premium, 5300 to 5400.

BUY.] RATES OF EXCHANGE. [SELL.

1 11 *a* 1 11½ On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs..... 2 0 *a* 2½
On Bombay 30 Days Sight per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
On Madras ditto. 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDER ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head quarters, Calcutta, 30th October, 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

13th Light Dragoons.

Captain John Crossely from the Half-pay, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Heyman who exchanges, receiving the difference, 12th July, 1826.

1st Foot.

Ensign Church, promoted in General Orders the 6th Instant, having died on his passage to England, Ensign A. B. Montgomery will succeed to the Lieutenancy, vice Holebrooke promoted, and James Brown, Gentleman, to the Ensigncy, vice Montgomery, 11th February, 1826.

The Leaves of Absence to England granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir G. Walker, to the undermentioned Officers on Medical Certificate, and for the periods specified, are confirmed:

13th Dragoons—Captain Stones.

Royal Regiment—Brevet Captain Mackinzie.

The Divison Order by Brigadier General Price, under date the 20th October, (Instant,) directing certain Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's 44th Regiment, to proceed by water from Ghazeepore to Dinapore, for the purpose of giving their Evidence at a General Court Martial ordered to be held at the latter Station, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence for the period specified,

38th Foot—Lieutenant Johnston, in extension for One Month, on Medical Certificate.

By Order of the Commander in Chief.

A. MACDONALD.
Adjt. Genl. of H. M. Army in India.

HIS MAJESTY'S 14th FOOT.

DIVISION ORDERS FOR THE STATION OF MEERUT.

Meerut, 18th October, 1826.

After having had his Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot nearly four years under his immediate Command, and thus having had unceasing opportunity of ascertaining the merits of the corps in most circumstances and situations, Major General Reynell sincerely lamenting its approaching removal from the Meerut Division is naturally anxious to mark the separation about to take place by a public record of the sentiments he entertains of this old and distinguished Regiment.

Whether the mind dwells upon the conduct of the officers, in their private or professional relations---or rests upon the steady discipline and well established regularity of the men in Cantonments---whether it recurs to the beautiful style of movement in the Field---or to the intrepid gallantry of the corps in presence of an enemy, he has equal cause for admiration---and is equally justified in pronouncing the 14th Regiment a specimen of British Infantry, that would be remarkable in any part of his Majesty's Dominions: but when it is considered that the corps is now verging towards the close of a long and honourable career in a country and climate unusually so destructive of health, morals and energies, the present Soldierlike appearance and efficiency of the Regiment cannot be too much appreciated.

While employed in framing a farewell order to the 14th Regiment, the Major General must naturally advert to the general conduct of the corps in the late short and successful Campaigns before the Walls of Bhurtpore, the patience and willingness with which every required service was performed, and the undaunted bravery displayed in leading the assault of the North East Angle on the 18th of January last, which contributed so decidedly to the glorious result that followed, must be prominent and permanent in recollection.

The Major General trusts that his respect, and he may add---affection, for the 14th Regiment are too well understood, to require here any assurance that the corps will carry from Meerut, his warmest wishes for its continued honor and prosperity.

(True Copy,)
R. W. POGSON,
D. A. A. G.

The *Courier* has an article in answer to some observations of ours on the Press at Bombay. We have not space for it to-day, but, as at present we have time for a little domestic warfare, we shall give it insertion in our next paper;---we wish we had to contend always with so fair an enemy; we are sorry he is not somewhat nearer to us, for we like close quarters---long shots are seldom effective.

We fear the importance and interest attached to the Persian and Batavian news, which we were enabled to lay before our readers yesterday, have caused to be overlooked the few remarks which were *hazarded* on the policy of the Hon'ble Court of Directors in annexing Singapore and Malaca to the Pinang government. We therefore recur to the subject, with the hope, that our voice, however humble, may attract the attention of some who are alive to the mischief, which this most uncalled for measure is likely to produce to Singapore, and who may have sufficient influence to curtail, though now it is too late to avert the evil;—to Malaca, the effects will not be near so injurious, because it is not nor ever was the commercial rival of Pulo Pinang, and its agricultural products would, if judiciously managed, be sufficiently abundant to supply the wants and prevent the scarcity which very frequently prevails in the Pinang markets. The produce of that Island is not equal to the support of one half the inhabitants, and the supplies from the adjacent coast are any thing but regular:—the consequence is, that at one time the market is glutted, and at another the commonest necessary of life cannot be procured without paying the most exorbitant price: with Singapore it is different. The highly reprehensible conduct of persons in authority at Pinang towards that colony is well known even from the time of the first establishment of Sir Stamford Raffles at Singapore. It is an ascertained fact, and we think it will not be questioned at the present day, that no effort was spared to thwart the views of Sir Stamford: and it has even been said in a quarter not used to make random accusations, that there were those, who, from an envious and petty fear of rivalship, united with the Dutch at Malaca, and encouraged them to throw every obstacle in the way of the establishment at Singapore. The Hon'ble Court of Directors certainly entertain an undue partiality for Pinang, and we have heard that it was a question hotly discussed, when the unceasing complaints from Pinang made it necessary for the Court to give the rival Islands equal advantages with respect to duties, whether it would be more advisable to place the same clogs on the Trade of Singapore and Malaca as those which fettered the Trade of Pinang, or to make the three Ports all equally free: thanks to "innovations and new theories," the latter measure was agreed upon, but to make amends to Pinang, we suppose, for not adopting the suggestion of its Government, the other ports were annexed to it as dependencies. The suggestion, or to use the official words, *recommendation* was, that the same system of Duties, "with all the vexatious impositions of a native custom house," should be established at each of the settlements. We have indisputable evidence of this, for in a correspondence between the principal Merchants of Pinang and the Government of the Island, in December 1825, containing a remonstrance from the Merchants, against some new duties imposed on opium and other articles of commerce, we find the following sentence in the official answer.---"the Hon'ble Governor in Council will not fail to *recommend* and *endeavour to establish* one general system for all these settlements in respect to Custom House duties." At this time, be it remembered, it was in contemplation to annex the Government of Singapore to that of Pinang, and the pledge to "endeavour to establish" the same system of duties, might have given a timely warning to Singapore what it was to expect from its *ci-devant* rivals but present matters. If this "endeavour" had succeeded, Pinang would have lost nothing, while the ruin of Singapore would have been quite as rapid as its unprecedented rise.

After such an exhibition of *liberality* on the part of the Pinang authorities, who can doubt, that the Settlements will continue to thrive under their auspices. There are a *few* other circumstances which we could adduce of the total absence of prejudice or *favouritism* on the part of the local authorities at Pinang. Their dominion is now extended, and there is a wider field afforded them for the exercise of their impartial endeavours. We shall see how much the prosperity of settlements will be advanced by this new political move. As it is, we hesitate not to express our fears, that the commercial and internal interests of Singapore has received a deep, but we trust, not an irremediable wound.

The annexation of the two dependencies to Pinang took place on the first of August last.

[*Beng. Hurk. November 1.*

With reference to the article from the *Bombay Courier*, re-printed in [redacted] we have but a very few words [redacted] we are accused of imitating p[redacted] claiming on the subject, the sooner [redacted] to proof the better. We certainly di[redacted] pect that charges so heinous would [redacted] against such a mere, plain, matter-of-fact Editor as we are; our worthy contemporary certainly gives us more credit for vividness of imagination than we deserve, and we thank him accordingly;---in the mean time we think we can shew him that he is essentially wrong in persisting to long for the enforcement of the "Press regulations" at his favoured Presidency.

It is very true that the types and presses of a licensed newspaper or Magazine cannot be confiscated, but if the license be withdrawn for some imaginary offence, and the proprietors conceive they have a legal right to continue "to use or allow to be used such printing presses or types," for other purposes, though the print in which the offending paragraphs appeared be totally annihilated, by the power placed in the hands of government by an "unconstitutional," bye-law, yet "the printing presses, types and other materials or articles of printing, *together with all printed books and papers found on the premises*, shall be seized, attached and disposed of." Now if the exemption from such an Inquisitorial and destructive law be not a privilege, and one worthy of being maintained, we know not what is. When the *Courier* was so very anxious for its introduction into Bombay, we suspect he misreckoned on the development of his own organ of Caution; although we believe that he is desirous not to give any offence to any of the personages who are protected from animadversion by the Regulations, he has discovered before now, that even "fine and imprisonment" would be even preferable to banishment and confiscation.

Our contemporary wofully misunderstands what we meant to convey by comparing the Bengal Press regulations to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act in England. The suspension of an act which secures to every British subject his personal liberty, unless he has forfeited his right to it by a manifest breach of the law, is a dangerous and despotic measure, which nothing but the extreme emergency of the case can justify, and when resorted to, it is always looked on with a jealous eye, because it is repugnant to the genius of the English constitution. We have the opinions of three British Judges that the press regulations of this Presidency are as much opposed to the spirit of our constitution as "light to darkness."

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

[redacted] DVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

[redacted] ribers ab[redacted] re requested to give [redacted] f to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

[redacted] ation, are required to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1826.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Now this being the case, it must follow of necessity, that the sanctioning of these precious regulations, which expose a man's private papers to the inspection of Government, and for a heedless slip of the pen, may ruin his worldly prospects for ever. Nothing, we repeat, can justify the sanction which was given to them by one solitary judge, but the then state of the Press at this Presidency; the existing evil must, we are persuaded, have appeared to him great, and calling for immediate correction: this may have been the case, but those evils we confidently assert exist here no longer: certainly not in a greater proportion than they do at Bombay; and if this be granted, it must also be allowed as a consequence, that the regulations ought to cease to exist, for the preamble being without truth, the enforcement of subsequent rules are quite as unconstitutional and illegal here as they would be at Bombay. Our hope was and is, and although it may be a forlorn one, we will not give it up, that when the decision of the Bombay Bench becomes known in England it may weigh so far with his Majesty's Privy Council, that they may reverse their former decision, as liberality and fairness is the order of the day.

This, we think, must shew to our contemporary how very far his suppositious case is from being a case in point; we cannot perceive its application either in theory or practice; nor if such a "writing animal" as is described were to plant himself at Bombay or elsewhere, do we think it would be necessary to imprison, fine or transmit him:---his own hallucinations would be sufficient to prove his utter harmlessness,---let him pass unnoticed and his clamours will soon be hushed---oppress or punish him, and he will find a thousand ready partisans; ---such a being cannot excite "suspicion, distrust or dissatisfaction," under so just a Government as that of British India.

[*Ben. Hur. November 2.*

We have been favoured with advices from the fleet, dated Allahabad 28th October. The fleet had arrived at that station on the 26th without accident. The following day the Governor General, the Lady and Miss Amherst, &c. landed and took possession of General Marley's quarters. On the morning of the 28th His Lordship inspected the Fort, and after breafast held a Levee which was most numerously attended. The same evening her Ladyship held a drawing room.

A Durbar was to be held a few days after, which it was expected would be a most splendid one, as the native chiefs were journeying from every direction towards Allahabad with immense trains of followers, for the purpose of attending it.

We are glad to say, that the Governor General, the Lady and Miss Amherst, continued in good health.

[*Beng. Hurk. November 6.*

Native Papers.---It may be satisfactory to our readers to learn, that such of the Passengers and Crew, as escaped from the wreck of the *Harleston*, in the Red Sea, of which we gave an account in a previous number, have safely reached Calcutta, on board the *Durya Begi*. It appears from the report of the Nakhoda, that the whole of the treasure was brought up by the divers, and that the merchants have suffered no pecuniary loss.

Muscat.—Subsequent to the disputes between the Imam and the Hakim of Abusheher, of which previous notice has been given, advices from Muscat state, that the Imam had proceeded from Abusheher, with three armed vessels to Bussorah, the Governor of which place, Sheikh Abd-al-rasool, came out to his encounter with two ships of war. In the engegement that ensued, the Imam captured both the vessels, and took the Sheikh prisoner---the latter he sent to Muscat, whilst he himself advanced with his squadron to Bussorah.

Dehli.—On the ninth of October, Sir Chas. Metcalfe had a private audience of his Majesty, in order to take leave of him, after which he waited on the heir apparent for a similar purpose. On the tenth, he dispatched his officers in advance, and then repaired to the Dergah of Kutteb. It is said, that the Resident proceeds, in the first instance, to Jaypur.

Jaypore.—Chauta Ram having reported the proceedings at Rewari, the Sirdars were all assembled, and sent to the Resident, with the agreement entered into with the late General---upon inspecting which, and after communicating with all the Thakurs and Rajput chiefs, the Resident recommended them to lay aside their dissentions, and exert themselves for the good of the state. He then gave a paper of queries to the Thakurs, Megh Sinh, and Sham Sinh, to be submitted to the Dowager Rani, to which he required a categorical reply. No answer had been received on the 15th of last month.---*Jami Jehan Numa.*

The *Dip Majika.*---This festival commonly called the *Diwali*, was celebrated yesterday (Monday) evening at sun-set, by every person in their own dwellings according to their means. Having procured earthen lamps, and performed the obsequial ceremonies, lights were offered to the deities in the temples and on the banks of the river, and worship having been subsequently performed to Ganapati, Maha Lakshmi, and Saraswati, the whole night was passed in illuminations and sports. This is a very sacred observance, and the night is called in the Sastras *Maharatri*, (the great night.) At Bombay, all the Hindu Serafs and Bankers, and many of the Mohammedans, hold this night as an occasion of festivity, and make or partake of social entertainments, and display the most splendid illuminations. It is there usual to open the account books at the Diwali. In Calcutta, this year, the illuminations extended from Bans Tala to Amera Tala, and such was their splendour, that instead of its being the first day of the moon's age, it might have been thought to be the night of full moon. There was no want of sweetmants or dainties to gratify other senses than those of sight.---*Udanta Martanda.*

We have heard it reported, that on the 16th *Kartika*, last Tuesday, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, as the son of a certain rich man residing in the Armenian Bazar, aged about eight years, was playing on the road, some Khalassis having suddenly come they bewitched him, and taking him up in their arms made off. Observing this, the other boys immediately went and gave information, on which the family having closely pursued the Khalassis, they threw down the boy and fled. The pursuers having thus recovered the boy, stopped and returned home, where, on their arrival, they found him in a state of insensibility, from which he was only restored by medicine. The ornaments worn by the boy were taken from him by the Khalassis.—*Sambad Timira Nasak.*

SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY.—3d November, 1826.

In the course of this day the Grand Jury having disposed of all the Bills of Indictment laid before them, made the following Presentment to

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court Calcutta.

My Lords,

Having considered the suggestions of your Lordships as communicated to us in the address of the Chief Justice respecting an alteration proposed to be made in the periods for holding the Sessions, we are of opinion that much convenience will result from the postponement of the Sessions until the end of the Term, by which arrangement we would hope that the Bills to be submitted to the Grand Jury will be ready at the Commencement of the Sessions, whereby the necessity of adjournments, in consequence of the business not being prepared for the Grand Jury, will be obviated.

R. SAUNDERS, *Foreman.*

Grand Jury Room, 3d of Nov. 1826.

The Chief Justice said that the suggestion of the Grand Jury would be taken into consideration by the Court, and an alteration of the nature proposed by them would be made both for their convenience as well as for that of the Gentlemen composing the Petit Juries.

The Foreman of the Grand Jury farther represented to his Lordship, that they had received a petition from Mr. Long, who was a Prisoner in the Great Gaol, stating that he had been illegally arrested and detained in Gaol by Mr. W. H. Smoule and others, against whom it was his intention to prefer an Indictment.

The Chief Justice replied, that the circumstances connected with Mr. Long's case had come before the Court some time ago, but as they had then approved of the conduct of the officer against whom he complained, they were prevented from taking notice of it themselves, but that it would be no obstacle to Mr. Long preferring an Indictment against him to the Grand Jury, and the matter coming before them in that manner.

The Foreman having stated that he had understood from Mr. Long's Attorney (Mr. Hughes) that the Indictment would not be ready before the next Sessions, the Grand Jury were discharged.

[*The Govt. Gazette, November 6.*

Singapore Intelligence.

The Honourable Company's Ship *Marquis of Camden* has arrived at Penang from England, having on board Sir John Claridge, Recorder of the *Incorporated Settlements*. We have now therefore a speedy prospect of having a competent Court of Justice established in this Island.

Samuel Garling, Esq. late of the Bencoolen service, has been appointed provisional Member of Council and Resident of Malacca.

It is expected that the Honourable the Governor will shortly pay our Settlement a visit ---Report says that it is Mr. Fullarton's intention to come down in the *Camden*.

Trade.—The visit of the Honorable Company's *direct* Ships to our port this season has given an impulse to commerce in such branches of it as embrace articles suited to the market of China; and been productive of much advantage to the Chinese Merchants generally, by affording them an opportunity of disposing of all the produce which remained on hand at the departure of the Junks. It is much to be regretted that free permission is not granted to these Ships to touch here at all times on their outward voyage. To any one at all acquainted with the locality of Singapore, it will at once appear evident how little danger or difficulty is incurred by such a deviation from the common track up the China sea; and the dilatoriness of dispatch from Canton which the *direct Ships* are invariably subjected to, is so great as to render the loss of time of no consequence whatever. On the contrary we are of opinion that a short delay here would be beneficial as it would tend much to the healthiness of the crew; many of whom fall victims to the climate at the noxious season of the year in which they commonly arrive in China.

We feel assured that were the subject properly represented, and the benefits which Singapore would derive from such an intercourse made known to the Court of Directors, they would be prevailed upon to abolish a restriction equally impolitic as useless.—*Chronicle, Aug.* 17.

On Monday the 28th instant, Sir Ralph Rice arrived from Bombay in the H. C. Ship *Duchess of Athol*, and landed in the course of the day under the usual salute. Sir R, we understand, pays our Settlement but a short visit, and returns almost immediately by way of Pinang.

We noticed some time ago the departure of four Junks for the Pedir coast to load Betel Nut for China. The speculation was taken by a Chinese Merchant here, and we hear with pleasure of their safe return here with full cargoes.---The lateness of the season prevents their prosecuting the voyage to China according to the original intention, but the cargoes have been disposed of here, at a considerable profit.

Mission to Siam.---Captain Burney, Envoy to the Court of Siam, has returned from Bankok in the *Guardian*, and proceeded to Pinang. We regret our inability to present our readers with any official details of the negociations with the Siamese Court; these will probably appear first in the Government Gazette of Calcutta. The restitution of the King of Keda, which we believe was the principal object of the Mission, has not been obtained, but we understand that some arrangements have been entered into respecting Custom duties which are likely to prove of benefit to Commerce. The extension of the native trade by the Junks, between this port and Siam, by which our manufactures are introduced into the country at so cheap a rate and in such abundance, renders, in our opinion, the establishment of a more direct intercourse conducted in European vessels a less desirable object than it was previous to the establishment of Singapore. It is well known that the large profits obtained by the Junks on their import cargoes at this place and the cheapness of British manufactures here enabled them to compete with us in the Siamese market in the disposal of our own commodities, and in many instances to sell these articles at lower prices than would pay the British Merchant even if the goods were imported direct from England. Unless, therefore, British vessels are admitted to trade at a very reduced rate of charges, and the Merchant secured from the constant interference of the Government Officers, the European trade with Siam can never prosper, and indeed all hopes of success have already been abandoned by those who have lately been engaged in it, and whose experience renders them the best judges on the subject.

His Siamese Majesty, we understand, honored Captain Burney with a second audience before his departure. The *Guardian* has also brought down presents of Sugar, Tin, &c. in return for those presented by the Envoy on his arrival in the country. The Siamese, although wise enough to preserve an amicable relationship with our Government, are not sufficiently acquainted with our power, and have even the presumption to think that we are afraid of offending them. Their obstinacy regarding Keda is sufficient proof of this feeling, and it would be well to undeceive them in case of any future aggression or interference with the States on the Malayan Peninsula, who consider themselves now in a manner placed under the protection of the British Government.

[*The Govt. Gaz. Nov.* 6.

English News.

THE ARMY.

HORSE GUARDS, June 9, 1826.

At a General Court Martial, held at Orange Grove Barracks, Trinidad, on the 16th of January, 1826, and continued by adjournments to the 20th of the same month, Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General Thomas Duguid was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges, viz.---

1st. "For gross and shameful conduct, unworthy of an Officer and a Gentleman, by being drunk on duty during the office hours, on the 28th of November, 1825, and afterwards proceeding in that state to the Mess of the 9th Regiment, thereby obliging the Officers of that Corps to address an official intimation to Assistant-Commissary-General Robertson, his superior Officer, that his, Mr. Duguid's, society must be dispensed with in future."

2d. "For gross neglect of duty, being in such a state of intexication, as to be unable to produce the key of the money vault, in order to lock up the detail chest at the close of the office hours, the key of the outer door of the vault being in his possession for that purpose; and which was thereby deposited in the provision stores, in lieu of the usual place of security, on the night of the 28th of November, 1825; and which neglect of duty was repeated on the 29th of November, during the whole of which day he remained incapable of attending to any public duty, such conduct being in disobedience of the orders of his superior Officer, and thereby setting a bad example by his inattention to common decorum, and to the security of the public property, and in breach of the Articles of War."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:---

"The Court having most seriously and attentively, and with great deliberation, weighed and considered the whole of the evidence that has been brought forward in support of the prosecution against the prisoner, Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General Thomas Duguid, together with his defence, is of opinion that that he is guilty of the first Charge."

"The Court is also of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of the second Charge."

"The Court having thus found the prisoner guilty of both the Charges preferred against him, the whole of which being in breach of the Articles of War, does therefore sentence him, the prisoner, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Thomas Duguid, to be Cashiered."

His Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court."

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, directs that the foregoing Charges, preferred against Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Thomas Duguid, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, and his Majesty's approval thereof, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in his Majesty's service.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,

HENRY TORRENS, Adjt. General.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 24.

Admiralty Office, June 22.

Vice Admiral Sir Harry Neale has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Hamilton, of his Majesty's ship Cambrian, enclosing a report from Captain George Hope Johnstone, of his Majesty's sloop Alacrity, of the destruction of four piratical vessels, on the 9th and 10th of April last, under the Greek Islands of Ipsera and Andros.

The Alacrity having left Smyrna Bay on the 6th of April, was passing the Island of Ipsera on the morning of the 9th, when two misticoes, deceived by the manner in which Captain Hope Johnstone had disguised her, being a brig of war, came out from under Antipsera, and gave chace to her. The Captain allowed them to near the Alacrity, but when within two miles of her, they discovered that she was a vessel of war, and did their utmost to get away with sweeps and sails. The Alacrity made all sail to cut them off; and the boats were sent in chace of them, under the orders of Lieutenant Triscott, First of the Alacrity. After pulling more than thirteen miles, the boats forced the pirates to ground their vessels, and to fly on shore in Ipsera Mole, where they took up a position in front of some ruined houses near the Mole. The pirates were about fifty in number, more than double the number of the Alacrity's party; and on being asked to send their leader to the Commander of the boats, they answered with a volley of musketry, which was promptly returned from the boats. Lieutenant Triscott, with his Officers and men, then leaped on shore, and the pirates fled, availing themselves of the shelter of the houses to escape to the hills. The boats returned to the Alacrity, bringing with them the two misticoes, which Captain Hope Johnstone caused to be burnt and scuttled, and two prisoners, a man and a boy, who reported that two of the pirates were wounded. No person of the Alacrity's party was hurt.

Early in the morning of the following day, the Alacrity being in the Doro Passage, Captain Hope Johnstone discovered two misticoes standing out from a bay in the Island of Andros to cut her off; and observing them shortly after tack and stand back, he made all sail in chace, and sent the cutter to pursue them, under the command of Lieutenant Triscott. The crews of the misticoes, upwards of sixty in number, landed, and took possession of an old tower, situated on a rock, which commanded the creek into which they had run their vessels; and, as the cutter came near, they opened a very heavy fire of musketry on her, which was instantly and smartly returned, the boat pushing on in a most gallant and judicious manner. The Alacrity covered her with guns, and fired several broadsides, which assisted to drive the pirates from the rocks. Lieutenant Triscott and his men, eighteen in all, landed, and pursued the pirates on the hills, keeping up a sharp fire on them; whilst the Alacrity anchored, and the Captain sent the other boats to assist. Shortly after the boats returned, and brought with them the two misticoes, which were burnt and scuttled, and three prisoners, one of them severely wounded. Two seamen and one marine were wounded in the Alacrity's cutter; and in setting one of the misticoes on fire, an explosion unfortunately took place, by which Lieutenant Wheatley was severely burnt.

Captain Hope Johnstone, in his report, expressed the highest approbation of the conduct of his officers and men; and in transmitting the report, Sir Harry Neale, as well as Captain Hamilton, commend the active and spirited exertions of Captain Johnstone, and of Lieutenant Triscott, on those occasions.

PIERCE EGAN'S LIFE IN LONDON,
APRIL 2.

A SHY FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

BROWN AT THE TENNIS COURT.

On Tuesday last, the above place overflowed with amateurs, something like the *milling period* when JEM BELCHER was the pride of the ring, and TOM CRIBB the hero of the tale. The produce of the Court, after deducting of the expenses, amounted to 127l. 10s. One thousand persons were present.

After the first set-to between Raines and Wallace, Sampson appeared on the stage, and said that he had been matched against Brown five years since, but in consequence of the latter boxer being in *trouble*, he had received a forfeit of 20l. A second match had been proposed, but Brown had not come forward. He would now fight him for 100l. and put down a deposit; and if that did not suit Mr. Brown, he would have a *bout* with him for a bellyfull.---*Uproarious applause.*

Jem Ward showed himself, and came to the *point* atonce. "I am ready," said Jem, "to fight Brown for 300l., and no *chaffing*. I will, put down a deposit immediately."---*Well done Jem!*

Tom Spring mounted the stage, and was most flatteringly received by the patrons of *milling*. He said, Brown was under his protection, and it was not worth his time to fight for 100l. He was in business, and he would require at least a month's training under his (Spring's) care, and that if he won the battle, the expenses would be greater than the *gain*. As to putting on the gloves with Sampson, it was quite out of the question; Brown was under his management, and he would not let him do wrong to his friends and backers. Sampson had come forward in an angry manner to challenge.---[*Here the oratory of the Ex-Champion was lost in one of the loudest roars of applause and disapprobation ever heard, calling for Sampson and Brown.*]

Sampson said, "The thing spoke for itself--it was too plain; Spring did not like to let the cat out of the bag. He would not let Brown set-to with him, because it would tell tales. It would show Brown's talents; and Spring was determined to keep Brown to himself. He (Sampson) thought that the company present ought to witness the set-to between him and Brown, as, in that case, the Fancy would form a judgment as to the laying out their money.---(*Great applause: and "He ought to set-to," from some; while others, "Spring is not such a flat to let Brown; it would betray a want of judgment, and not display the caution of a sporting man.*"

Jem Ward rushed on the Stage, and, *flashing a 50l. flimsey* before the *ogles* of the Amateurs, stated, "He would *post* it immediately towards making a match for 300l. with any man in England."---"*Go it, Jem! That's the time of day. You can beat any Chalk-bacon, let him be as big as Goliah!*"

Spring, in reply, said, he would make a match that night at Cribb's for Brown to fight Ward the first week in August.---[*Applause for several minutes.*]

Sampson also observed, for 100l. a-side, he would fight any man in England, and would make the match immediately. The Stage being cleared, and the *chaffing* at an end,

Reidie and the Sailor Boy, Scroggins and deaf Davis, Whiteheaded Bob and Richmond, Burke and Savage, Burns and Spencer, and Tom Belcher and Eales, entertained the Amateurs. The bout between the above accomplished *sparrers* delighted every spectator in the Court. It was a perfect treat of the Art of Self-Defence. Tom Belcher has lost none of his quickness, and he is as *good* as ever; and Eales possesses great scientific capabilities. The general observations of the Spectators were, this set-to is worth all the money.

As a wind-up to the sports, Brown and Spring appeared on the stage, followed by Sampson, who stripped himself, seized hold of a pair of gloves, and appeared determined to set-to with Brown.---[*To describe the row which ensued would be impossible.*]---Spring, very firmly, would not let Brown *spar* with Sampson. The latter asked Brown personally, but he declined. Sampson then left the stage, observing "It was of no use."---[*Here another tremendous uproar occured, and Spring and Brown left the stage, amid the cries of "Off!" "Off!---"Sampson!" &c.*]---After some time had elapsed in glorious confusion, Spring again made his appearance on the stage, and solicited a hearing. Silence being procured, Spring observed that Brown had been placed under his protection, and he was determined that he should receive no foul play. In the bills of the day it had been expressed that he and Brown would put on the gloves together, but he would not let Brown set to with Sampson. "Yet do not mistake me, gentlemen," said he, "not from any fear respecting Sampson, but it would be wrong, as Brown was about being matched, and more especially on account of the anger displayed by Sampson."---[*A great mixture of applause and hisses, and cries for Sampson.*]---"Brown, gentlemen, is here, ready to set-to if you wish it."---[*Bravo! let Brown begin.*]---Brown ascended the stage, but the mixed sort of reception must have proved very unpleasant to his feelings. "Hats off!" was the cry; and Brown and Spring were opposed to each other.

It was really curious to hear the different opinions respecting the abilities of Brown: "He is of no use," said a retired boxer, and one of the first heroes in the P. R. of hiday. "He can beat any one in the list," observed another milling cove. "What an impostor! The most awkward fellow ever witnessed. The 500l. would be a *gift* to Ward. Sampson could *lick* him with ease; and he would be nothing in the hands of Peter Crawley. He is a rare *punisher* with his right hand—one of his blows would *floor* an ox," &c. &c. To tell the truth, the set to did not give general satisfaction, and the conclusion was, it was one of the best *gammoned* things ever done; or that Brown, after all, is nothing else but a strong countryman, but a hard hitter with his right hand. At the conclusion of the above bout, Brown returned thanks, and challenged any man in England for 500l. a-side; but that he would *accommodate* Mr. Sampson for 300l a-side. "Well done!—bravo!" from his friend

Sampson informed the audience that he was to have a Benefit on Monday next, and if he, who had been long known to the ring, met with such patronage as Brown had done (a perfect stranger) he would not only fight Brown for 100l. a-side; but the whole of the money taken at the doors in addition. (Uprorious applause.)

At nine o'clock in the evening, after a sporting dinner, at which Brown and his friends were the guests, Jem Ward and Sampson arrived at Tom Cribb's, in Panton-street, and the latter proposed to accede to Brown's challenge, on the part of Ward, and to make a match for 500l. a-side, an announcement which was received with general satisfaction. Sampson then said, that Ward had not been able to see his friends, and had only 10l. to put down, but he should be prepared to make that sum fifty at his (Sampson's) benefit on Monday next. Some surprise was expressed at the smallness of the deposit for so important a match; but Brown at once said, that he would throw no impediment in Ward's way, but would meet him in any reasonable manner he might suggest.

A Gentleman present then proceeded to draw up the Articles, in which it was proposed, and agreed to by Sampson, on the part of Ward, that the fight should take place on a stage similar to that on which Ward and Cannon fought at Warwick; that the place of fighting should be named by Spring, upon the condition that he gave Ward one hundred guineas for that privilege; and that the place of fighting should not exceed one hundred and fifty miles from London. On coming to the discussion of the distance, however, a difficulty arose. Ward said, his friends would not consent to his fighting beyond a hundred miles from London; and therefore, if he fought at all, it must be within that distance. To this Brown objected, and on this point there was considerable argument, in which Sampson, still labouring under feelings of irritation against Brown, gave way to a spirit of hostility, which was altogether misplaced, and entirely overturned the harmony of the meeting. He repeatedly offered to fight Brown for a hundred himself, within a month, which Brown declined. At last, he said he would fight him for 10l. in a room that night. To such an offer Spring would not suffer Brown to accede; but at last Brown, in order to prove that he had no personal fears of Sampson, said he would fight him next morning, for love. This proffer was hailed with loud cheers by his friend; but it was not agreeable to Sampson, who reverted to his old proposition, to fight for a hundred in a month, and this not being accepted, he retired. The scene was altogether one which it would be very desirable were never repeated. In the end Spring said he was perfectly willing to make a match with Ward, or with any gentleman who might be his backer; but he thought there was very little chance of coming to any satisfactory arrangement with Sampson.

Ward replied, that there was nothing he so much desired, but he would not undertake to go beyond a hundred miles from London. It was at last agreed that the parties should have another meeting at Cribb's, on Wednesday at twelve o'clock.

PIERCE EGAN'S LIFE IN LONDON,
APRIL 9.

BOW STREET.

"A LARK."—Friday Thomas Smith, an operative, was brought before the sitting Magistrate, T. Halls, Esq. in the custody of Medlicott, an officer of this establishment, and placed at the bar, charged by William Butler, his fellow-labourer, who deposed, that on Tuesday morning last he, in company with the prisoner and other workmen, who are employed in the new building adjoining the Museum, went to take their breakfast in an adjacent coffeeshop, and while in the act of sipping his tea, the prisoner called out to him, "Bill, what's o'clock by your ticker?" he put down the cup which he held in his hand, and proceeded to draw forth his watch worth five guineas; on producing it and telling the hour, he was about to replace it in its repository, when Smith requested "just to look at it;" he therefore gave it into the hands of the prisoner, who exclaimed to Robert Parfree, the foreman, "My eyes, Bob, what a weight; and now that I have it let's have a lark," to which Bob assented. Smith then took the works out of the case and said, "that the case alone would fetch as much *blunt* as was wanted for one day's spree." He, however, replaced the works, and the party left the coffee-room together. Not imagining that the prisoner was in earnest, the complainant quietly remained and finished his tea and hot rolls, and went back to his work, which was on the outside of the building, while the prisoner was engaged on the inside. At dinner time, the whole party again met, when, instead of Butler receiving his watch, as he expected, Parfree politely handed him a duplicate, which but too plainly convinced him that his watch has been disposed of. Parfree deposed to the same effect, adding, however, that it was the intention of himself, and also of the prisoner, to redeem it in the course of a few days; that the whole party was what is termed "about half sprung," and that it was merely done by way of a frolic, and not with any improper motive.

The prisoner being called on for his defence simply stated that he did not know that what he had done was of so serious a nature, since it was only meant as a "lark" among themselves; that part of the money was this morning paid to the complainant; and the remainder would be shortly forthcoming.

The worthy Magistrate then observed, that "larks," as they are termed, like other frolics, may be carried too far, as in the present instance; he should, therefore, remand him till Tuesday next, in order to afford time to procure sufficient money to liberate the watch, which he strongly recommended him to do, otherwise he would be committed for feloniously obtaining it.—The prisoner was then removed from the bar.

A BAD LOOK-OUT.---While Goddard the officer was addressing his Worship respecting a prisoner in his custody, he laid his hat on the bench behind him, with his stick placed transversely across it, as a mark of ownership. Having finished his harangue, he turned round to recover his head-piece, when to his astonishment he discovered that some *gentleman* among the bystanders had made an exchange, and substituted a *castor* in a most lamentable state of dilapidation for his own magnificent bran new *tile*, the stick having been carefully transferred to prevent suspicion. What his new acquisition, however, wanted in elegance, it made up in magnitude, being twice as big as the one he had lost, descending to the very tip of his nose. A search, but we regret to add an unsuccessful one, was commenced among the company, who seemed rather amused than otherwise, at so knowing a hand being *done* so neatly.

PIERCE EGAN'S LIFE IN LONDON,
APRIL 16.

PROVINCIAL MILLING.

BY A CORRESPONDENT.

On Tuesday last a casual turn-up took place in the croft adjoining the Old Bear public-house Ashbourn, between a man of the name of Johnson, *alias* Blustering Billy, a carrier; and a right, little, well-made Knight of the Brush, of the name of Hurd, *alias* Neddy the Fizzer, of the same township. Odds greatly in favour of Johnson at setting-to.

Round 1st. On peeling, both men looked well, but great disparity in point of height; Johnson, a stout, athletic young man, nearly six feet high; and Fizzer only about five feet five inches in height, well-made, and stout in proportion. Caution was the order of the day; at last Johnson made play, gave Fizzer a facer, but it made little impression on his *mug*, as the distance was ill judged; however, this round was all in favour of Johnson; both men down, Fizzer under.

2d. Johnson again made play with right and left, hit short, and, after a desperate rally, *floored* his man---Fizzer smiled.

3d. Nearly the same as last.

4th. This was a real good round, lots of flush hits, but no laudanum; a close, both men down ---odds nearly even.

5th. Fizzer made gallant play, hit out right and left upon Bill's *proboscis*, tapt his *claret*, which flowed plentifully, and made terrible work with one of his *ogles*. From the weight of Fizzer's *mawley* one eye was nearly closed, and he looked rather queerish about his *mug*---odds now in favour of Fizzer.

6th. All in Fizzer's favour, who kept smiling.

7th. Johnson fought shy, Fizzer again let fly on his *proboscis*, and claret flowed in all directions. Ten to one on Fizzer.

8th. Fizzer on the alert, judging well his distance, his left hand came in contact with Johnson's sconce, which turned him quite groggy, and he lay dosing for nearly five minutes.

9th. Blustering Billy again came to the scratch, but was again hit down by a well-planted blow on his left ogle.

10th. Johnson now made a desperate rally, hit out right and left, but was cleverly stopped by little Fizzer, who proved he did not want one inch more in height to make him the better man. Johnson again went 'tumbling to old Davy.'

11th to 18th, Fizzer had all his own way, and Billy only stood up to be knocked down; but he could not be made to say, enough.

19th and 20th. Nearly same as last, only Johnson again tried to plant a blow on Neddy's face, but it was well stopped. Johnson still getting worse, was at last finished by a tremendous hit on his cranium which made him kiss the carpet, where he lay dosing, till coming a little to his senses, he was at last brought to say, 'I have had enough, Fizzer, for this time.'

OBSERVATIONS---No man ever worked harder to win than Johnson for three or four of the first rounds, but he was pitted with a customer, (although considerably lower in height and lighter than himself,) of such resolution and bottom, that flesh and blood could not stand it. Fizzer, with good instruction, no doubt, would make as clever a man as any of the Fancy, of his size and weight.

Saturday the Earl of Westmoreland and Mr. Morier transacted business at the Foreign Office.

Lord Stowell transacted business at the Colonial Office, on Saturday.

Letters were received in London, on Thursday, from Hanover, dated as late as the 20th ult., when the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge the Prince and Princess, were in good health. The communication from Hanover to London being only a week.

Earl Bathurst left town on Wednesday, for Strathfieldsay, on a visit to the Duke of Wellington.

The remains of the Earl of Chichester are to be removed to-morrow morning from his house in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, for interment in the family vault in Sussex.

THE REPRESENTATIVE,—JUNE 7.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from a Naval Officer with the South American station, dated at Maldonado, on the 12th March last: and as it gives some account of the war going on between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, the following extract may be interesting to our readers:—

"The war is carried on with great languor on both sides. We have no accounts from the armies that can be relied on: they have not come to blows since the partial affair of the 12th October, when the Patriots gained a decided Victory at Monte Video, and the hill which gives name to it. On the opposite side of the harbour the Brazilians have about three thousand troops: their out-posts are on a height immediately outside the city gate, and those of the Patriots about two miles from them. We rode through both without a question. The town is supplied as usual by paying a very slight duty upon articles sent in, and none of the evils of war are yet felt by the inhabitants. The strength of the Patriots is reckoned at between 6 or 7,000 men, all mounted: that of the Brazilians nearly the same, partly mounted, but not such good horsemen, nor acquainted with the country, and inured to the climate, so that already disease has made some havoc amongst them, and more may be expected now that winter is coming on; they have not the stamina of our Ganchos or country people, nor do I think they like the war. Here there is not a Brazilian nearer than a hundred miles, and they are sufficiently protected by their militia—all ardent in driving out their neighbours to their proper limits. At Buenos Ayres, and throughout the United Provinces, great energy is used. A very determined man, Rivadavia, is elected President, and Buenos Ayres declared the capital of the Confederation, so as to concentrate their power. A famous fellow here, Commodore Brown, came out and attacked Vice-Admiral Lobo, commander of the blockading squadron, with a very inferior force, and had his own vessel not played truant it would have been all over with Lobo. The *Imperatrix*, a fine large Brazilian frigate, was going back to Rio with Vice-Admiral Laguna, the former Governor of Monte Video, but Lobo thought he could not trust himself without her, and she is added to his squadron of two corvettes, two brigs, brigantines, and gun brigs, innumerable. He has taken alarm at the river and Mr. Brown together, and has anchored in sight of Monte Video, which enabled Brown to attack Colonia, the only point the Brazilians have near the sea excepting Monte Video, but with what success we cannot learn. He is a most enterprising man, and I think will soon clear the rivers and relieve the

blockade. My opinion is that right must prevail, and that the *Brazilians* will be beaten into their own territories." *Evening paper.*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUNE 21.

WAKELEY v. JOHNSON.

Mr FITZROY KELLY opened the pleadings. This was an action for a libel, published in a periodical work called *The Medico-Chirurgical Review*, of which the defendant is proprietor.

Mr. DENMAN stated the case. The plaintiff was the editor and publisher of a periodical work entitled *The Lancet*, which the gentlemen of the jury might be well acquainted with; it was in that character he had given offence to the defendant, who thought proper to heap upon him all manner of calumnious invective and personal attacks. The defendant was the editor and proprietor of the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, which had a very large circulation, and which was read by the Members of the medical profession in all parts of Europe and America. From its extensive circulation, the injury which would accrue in the plaintiff would be most serious. He would now detail the facts of the case. In 1823, the plaintiff commenced the publication of the work called *The Lancet*, which had now obtained considerable celebrity and circulation, and was therefore a formidable rival to the defendant's publication. The defendant attempted to put down the plaintiff, not by fair argument, or by means of fair discussion, but by a series of foul, calumnious, and personal attacks. In 1820 the plaintiff, who was married and had a family, took a house in Argyll-street; the house had been insured in the Hope Insurance Company, and a short time after his removal there was burned to the ground. In virtue of his policy of insurance, he went to the company and claimed the amount of his loss. The proprietors thought proper to question whether he had not caused the fire wilfully. On their refusing him payment, an investigation took place in a court of law, and the verdict of the special jury was most flattering to him, acquitting him of any wilful participation in the destruction of his premises. The subject matter of that action had never since been mentioned but in commiseration, until the plaintiff set up the publication of the *Lancet*, when the embers of that action were roused up by the defendant, who caused the very Phœnix of slander to arise out of them. He should now come to the libel, which was contained in three distinct passages in the eighth number, new series, of the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*. The first part of the libel occurred in a report of a meeting of a Medical College, at the Freemasons' Tavern, regarding an address to Parliament for the redress of their grievances. A [illegible] in which the plaintiff took [illegible] The libel was contained in a [illegible] which the defendant is supposed to have [illegible]ed, and on which he made the following [illegible]rks in the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*,

"TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

"The letter of Atropos, came to hand, full of friendly offers and insidious counsels.

"'Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes.

"We suspect that it comes from the enemy's camp. At all events, we want no assistance of the kind proffered; it is not with such weapons as Atropos would furnish that we have hitherto maintained our ground, and we do not wish to change our mode of defence.

"We regard it, indeed, as a piece of peculiar good fortune to escape the praise, and daily receive the vituperation of the outcasts of medical society---of men who have been accused of arson, convicted of libel, cast in a Court of Equity as literary robbers, and driven from the practice of a profession which they have disgraced---of men who first attracted notice by obscenity, and only maintain it by slander---of men whose instincts prompt them to prey on garbage, and, as literary scavengers, to fling their dirt at every passenger---of men, whose courage consists in openly rifling the intellectual property of others, and of abusing those whom they have robbed---of men, whose main talent consists in the art of legerdemain pilfering, and with pandering with most sagacity to the meanest passions---of men whose liberality of sentiment is freedom from every scruple of conscience, or principle of rectitude---of men who never evinced, because they do not possess, one particle of professional knowledge beyond what they picked up in the Lecture Room---finally, of men, whose organized system of defamation will mark an era, and fix a stain on the history of medicine in the country which had the misfortune to give them birth! Such are the men whose unremitting ire we have called forth, and whose ire, we trust in Heaven, will never remit, till malignity work (and work it will) the maligners' fall."

The libel did not end here; it was continued in an article in the before-named Review, headed---

MR. BELL'S LECTURE AT THE COLLEGE.

Mr. Bell's first lecture at the College (the only one delivered before this sheet went to press) attracted great attention from a crowded audience. The principal subject was counter fissure or fracture, and many ingenious arguments and illustrative cases were brought forward to show the principle on which the counter fissure takes place. The drawings were, of course, most beautiful, especially that of the sabre-wounded soldier. Mr. Bell concluded with some observations on Phrenology, but had not time for a clear developement of his ideas on that intricate subject. The theatre was crowded to excess; but all went off quietly during and subsequent to the lecture. We understood that previously to the admission of visitors, the appearance of a salamander in the gallery, among the students, excited considerable ferment there, and that, at one time, there was every reason to believe the fallen angel's ambition would be gratified by an aerial flight over the heads of members, council, and all! The threatened expulsion of Lucifer from the presence of the Gods on high Olympus, spread dismay among the inhabitants of the lower regions, but happily they were spared a visit from this fire-brand, or rather fire-factor, as he is now generally denominated, who willingly, for once, made his exit through the postern-gate.

The defendant had made a note on the word *Lucifer*, which ran thus:

The common derivation of this word is wrong. It is not from *lux* and *fero*, but from *ignis* and *facio*. Vide "Secret Memoirs of the House of Argyll;" also, "A New Mode of Lighting the Streets without Lamps, and Extinguishing Debts by Means of Fire Engines."

It was for these scandalous assertions that the plaintiff now came before them to receive compensation for the injury his character had sustained by the defendant's having put this construction on his transaction with the Fire-office Company, although his trial with them had entirely cleared away any suspicion which might have been entertained in the minds of the public.

The witnesses for the plaintiff were now called.

Samuel Mills said, he was printer of *The Lancet*; he was in the habit of reading *The Lancet*.

Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN---Have you not read matter in *The Lancet* reflecting on the character of Dr. Johnson?

Mr. DENMAN objected to this question being put; and, after a long argument, it was decided that it could not.

Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN---Do you know, sir, that in the work you have printed, plaintiff has called the defendant a liar of the first magnitude?

Mr. DENMAN again objected, and a short argument ensued, when it was decided that this question also could not be put.

Daniel Witcher---I was servant to Mr. Wakley in the year 1821. He lived in Argyll-street. I was in the house at the time of the fire. It was entirely burned to the ground, and nothing was saved.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant VAUGHAN.---Mr. Wakley was in the back parlour when I went to bed; he was applying leeches to his head. The fire broke out between twelve and one o'clock, I did not see Mr. W. until six o'clock next day. I do not know how the fire happened. I think it was done by some villains let into the house by Mr. Wakley. Mr. Wakley was much bruised and cut in many parts of his person.

Thomas Parry---I am clerk to the Hope Insurance Company. Mr. Wakley was insured in that company in 1821. The company resisted the payment of the policy. Goods, chattles, and effects were insured.

Other witnesses proved Dr. Johnson to be the editor and proprietor of the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, the application of the libel, &c.

Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN, for the defence, called no witnesses. He considered that the libel (if there was any) was mutual, and thought this ought to have its weight with the Jury in their verdict.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE briefly summed up; and the Jury, after a short deliberation, found for the plaintiff---Damages 100*l*.---*Atlas, June 25.*

JOHN BULL,—JULY 9.

The history of the affair (*Messrs. Lambton, and Beaumont's*) is thus told—

Mr. Beaumont, during a discussion on the hustings, declared Lambton was *prompting*—only conceive Lambton prompting!—Lord Howick. Mr. Lambton said he was not doing any such thing. Mr. Beaumont said *it was false*. Lambton then after some remarks, quitted the Hustings.

After a few more observations, the candidates retired. Shortly afterwards a message was sent by Mr. Lambton to Mr. Beaumont, desiring him to appoint a place and time of meeting. Mr. Beaumont returned an answer, appointing a meeting at the three mile-stone on Alnwick Moor at twenty minutes to nine o'clock. Mr. Lambton, accompanied by General Grey and some other Military gentlemen, took the appointed ground, when they received a message from Mr. Beaument, stating that he was obstructed by a crowd, which rendered it necessary that the meeting should be deferred to another opportunity.

On Saturday both the antagonists were missing from the poll, and the Reverend Mr. Bird spoke in the place of his pupil Mr. Beaumont. The state of the poll having been declared, the meeting adjourned until the Monday.

Alnwick, throughout the day, although visited by a very severe thunder storm, which deluged the streets with rain, was the scene of considerable excitement. Crowds were collected in the different avenues, and the most anxious enquiries were made among the electioneering committees for any intelligence respecting Mr. Lambton or Mr. Beaumont. The principals were followed on the moor, in their carriages, as they were going to the four mile stone, the place of meeting, by Sir David Smith, a magistrate. Sir David had failed last night in tracing any of the principals, who had succeeded in effectually concealing themselves in this town and its vicinity, and the arrangement was, that they should meet on the moor at four o'clock this morning; but the magistrate had placed the police at all the different turnpikes, and scouts were thrown out at short distances upon all the roads to intercept passengers, Sir David Smith being ready in a chaise and four, so as to act the instant upon whatever intelligence he received from his agents. Mr. Lambton, accompanied by General Grey and the Honourable Captain Charles Grey, with Colonel Grey, proceeded in their carriage, and succeeded in passing unnoticed some way upon the moor-road. Mr. Beaumont was equally successful with his friend, Capt. Plunkett, and another friend, Captain or Mr. Somers. The carriages were, however, followed by Sir David Smith, who stopped Mr. Beaumont's from which Mr. Somers alighted, and a communication took place with Mr. Lambton's friend, and also with the magistrate, to whom he declared that the matter was settled, but declined giving any specific pledge. The carriages at a rapid pace then took different directions immediately, General Grey returning with Capt. Bacon Grey in a barouche or landau and four, in which Lord Howick followed the parties to the moor, to the Swan-inn at Alnwick, at five o'clock in the morning, the surgeons also returning in a postchaise; but Mr. Beaumont's and Mr. Lambton's carriages took different directions across the moor, and the former was seen at an early hour, near Belford, North Durham, (the nearest county out of Northumberland), travelling at a rapid rate in that direction. There is every reason to believe that this route was, on the emergency of the interruption, fixed upon by the parties, as affording the most convenient chance of getting soon out of the local jurisdiction of the magistracy, who were now alive to the pursuit. Earl Grey, *who had rode on horseback at three o'clock in the morning* into Alnwick, from his seat, and taken, in company with his son-in-law, Captain Bulteel, the road to the moor, unattended by a single groom, was soon informed of the interruption. The Earl instantly repaired to his daughter, who had spent the night alone in Cattenach's lodgings, in that distress of mind which was natural to a lady in her situation. His lordship's presence composed and comforted her, and he immediately took her home to Howick, leaving in Alnwick, Lord Howick: General Grey, Captain Bacon Grey, Captain Charles Grey, and the Colonel, having continued with Mr. Lambton on his route; the other personages above-named in the early part of the morning, leaving town also, separately, and in the manner least likely to attract attention.

Every report was in circulation throughout the day which ingenuity or apprehension of individuals were calculated to furnish. The streets were thronged throughout the night, and the torrents of rain hardly cleared them during the day; every horse or chaise which passed was stopped, and the enquiry was---"Did you meet Mr. Lambton?" The fears of the timid, and of the ignorant, were aroused by vague and vulgar tales of Mr. Beaumont's skill in the use of fire arms *and the apprehended effect upon* Mr. Lambton's *debilitated health*, which has for some time been a source of serious disquietude to his family and friends, *by the excitement of this affair*, the travelling and stopping, and total want of rest, Mr. Lambton *having sat up the whole of the previous night.*

As evening advanced, the Edinburgh mail, and a few other vehicles, were eagerly watched, in the hope of ascertaining whether the passengers had heard anything of Mr. Lambton or Mr. Beaumont. The guard said that he had heard at Belford, on the Berwick-road, that Mr. Lambton's friends had been stopped and very ill-treated by the populace, who were all in Mr. Beaumont's interest. A few moments after the arrival of the mail, some of Mr. Lambton's friends arrived express at the Swan Inn, Alnwick, and it was then communicated that the crowd had detained them three hours at Belford, and they were only enabled to pursue their route by the interference of Mr. Alder, a neighbouring magistrate. They passed from Belford to a field adjoining the strand at Bainborough, where, about three o'clock, and during heavy rain, Mr. Lambton and Mr. Beaumont were placed on the ground, at a distance of 12 paces, and immediately exchanged shots without effect. It was then considered that enough had been done for the use of a hasty expression upon the hustings, and the principals were taken from the ground by their seconds.

The following day Lord Howick finding he had no chance, gave up the contest.

The cause of quarrel between Mr. Beaumont and the Greys is of deeper origin than the mere lie of Saturday. Beaumont was, and is, we believe, very much attached to Miss Swinburne, the daughter of Sir John Swinburne, who, with his lady, are sworn bosom friends of the Greys and the Lambtons. Mr. Beaumont, who is a man of the nicest honour and highest principle, made some observations to Sir John Swinburne, upon certain circumstances which he had noticed; and Sir John, who did not like to hear unpleasant things, true or not, cut Beaumont.

The Swinburne cause being warmly espoused by all the Greys and Lambtons in the world---this rankling and nettling being unfortunately strengthened by the majority of Beaumont, and the ousting of Lord H. has fired the whole community, and given rise to the heat of expression on both sides.

COLONIAL CURRENCY.---The *Success*, 38, Captain James Stirling, has embarked, at Plymouth, six tons and a half of silver of British coinage, for the purpose of superseding the foreign currency at the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, and New South Wales. The *Success* has also on board a vast quantity of buoys and chains, for laying down moorings and buoying the newly-discovered harbour at the north end of New Holland.

ORIENTAL TUITION.—The Arabic professor at Cambridge (the Rev. Dr. Lee) intends opening an Oriental Lecture in that university, for the advantage of the civil and other servants of the East India Company proceeding to India; in order to meet the exigencies provided for in the bill which dispenses with the residence hitherto required at Haileybury College.

DONATION TO BISHOP'S COLLEGE, CALCUTTA. ---*Cambridge*---At a congregation on the 31st May, a grace passed the Senate for presenting copies of all books printed at the university press, at the expense of the university, to the library of Bishop's College, Calcutta.

ARCHDEACON HAWTAYNE.---*Oxford*---On the 15th June, the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity were, by decree of convocation, conferred on the Rev. John Hawtayne, M. A. of Exeter College, Archdeacon of Bombay.

THE 69TH FOOT.---His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 69th Foot bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badge or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the regiment, the word "India," as a lasting testimony of the services of that corps in India from the year 1805 to 1825.---*Asiatic Journal for July.*

JOHN BULL,—JULY 9.

A court-martial assembled on Friday, on board the Britannia, to inquire into the cause and circumstances of the North Star running on the east end of the Breakwater, on her way into Plymouth Sound, on the 24th of June, and to try Mr. Georg Hannaford, the master, who had charge of the ship at the time, for his conduct on the occasion.

Members---Captain Pipon, Britannia; President: Captains Jeremiah Coghlan, C. B. Nicholas Lockker, C. B. John Wilson, Commander; William Hamley.

The prosecution closed on that day, and the Court adjourned, for the prisoner to enter on his defence.

Sentence.—The Court having heard his (the prisoner's) narrative of the circumstances, and examined several officers belonging to the North Star, touching the occasion before mentioned, and having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the same, is of opinion that his Majesty's ship North Star was run upon the Breakwater, on the 14th of June, through the gross negligence of the prisoner, the said Mr. George Hannaford, in conducting the ship into Plymouth Sound; and the Court doth therefore adjudge the said Mr. George Hanngford to be dismissed his Majesty's service, and the said Mr. George Hannaford is dismissed his Majesty's service accordingly.

This Mr. Hannaford was, we believe, the person who brought Mr Canning's brother, Captain Hunn, to a court martial some few months since: if he be, his clumsiness on the present occasion, added to his activity on the former, combine rather disagreeably in his disfavour.

JULY 13.

Piracies by the Greeks.

The following was yesterday afternoon posted at Lloyd's:—

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, dated June 10:—"I have now to announce the arrival of the Volusia, from Glasgow and Malta. She has also been plundered by Greek pirates, and the Captain wounded. They have taken out from 30 to 40 packages.

"The Merchants have drawn up a strong letter to the Consul, which goes up to-day by express to his Excellency the Ambassador, soliciting the assistance of his Majesty's Government for the protection of British commerce.

From another of the same date:—"The Volusia, from Glasgow, arrived on the 8th. Was plundered near Lepanto by a large boat, with 30 Greeks, of upwards of 40 packages fine goods. The Captain slightly stabbed, for not giving up at once the whole of 30*l*. in gold he had on his person. We estimate this, with the Helen and Diadem, at least 10,000*l*. loss to the underwriters and others. Captain Hamilton had destroyed 19 mistics of Vasso's gang of 1,000 men, at Negroponte; the armed Greeks were carried back to the main land by him.

"His Majesty's ship Seringapatam goes down with the Esblana, Friendship, and Elizabeth, for Dublin and Liverpool, and Albion, for Marseilles. The Brisk, it is said, will accompany them. The application is making for her convoying the Helen and the Diadem to the Dardanelles."

The following letter was posted at Lloyd's yesterday:—

Admiralty Office, July 11.

Gentlemen—Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of yesterday's date, requesting to be informed whether some vessels destined with valuable cargoes for Smyrna and Constantinople, may, by calling at Malta, be able to obtain protection through the Archipelago, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, that upon application to the Admiral, or senior Officer, the

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vessels you allude to, will receive such protection as may be deemed necessary.

I am, Gentlemen, your very humble Servant,

J. W. CROKER.

Messrs. Longridge, Barnett, and Hodgson, 13, Sweeting's-alley.

JULY 14.

A very striking instance of the vicissitudes of fortune was exhibited, our readers cannot fail to have observed, at the Mansion-house the other day. For the first time, we rather think, during the last hundred years of our history, we have beheld the widow of a Peer of the Realm, and the sister-in-law of a Scotch Earl, publicly soliciting charity. Her Ladyship's case, it will be seen, underwent another investigation yesterday. Thomas Lord Erskine, once Chancellor of England, like all men who have figured in politics, has been eulogised as ridiculously by his friends, as he has been unjustly descried by his enemies. He certainly was a very vain man, but he was also a gentleman, a scholar, and a man of considerable talents. We have no purpose, however, to rake up the ashes of his virtues or his failings; all we have to observe is, that he was the lawful husband of the female in question up to the period of his death—that the solemnization of his marriage according to the laws of his native country was retro-active, rendering not only his children by Lady Erskine legitimate, but to all intents and purposes, making that cohabitation, which had otherwise been illicit, a legal marriage from its commencement. It appears that a sum of 500l. had been granted by his Majesty, with his accustomed benevolence, for her Ladyship's use, and 50l. a-year for the education of her youngest boy. The former sum was given in trust to Lords Rosslyn and Duncannon, and it has been doled out to her at the rate of sixteen shillings a week, and even that pittance has not been paid with regularity. Her Ladyship has, it seems, incurred the displeasure of the former, because she was averse from parting with her only remaining son—a deep offence truly—and because some busy meddling twaddler had said that she was addicted to liquor, which her wretched circumstances might well have palliated, though her appearance at the Mansion House, and the testimony of Mr. Chamberlain, go far to prove that the report is an infamous slander. With regard to the refusal to part with her child, we think that few who have felt a parent's yearnings will much condemn her conduct. What may be done for this unhappy woman we know not. Her present distressed condition is a disgrace to the Peerage of England, which we trust they will individually and collectively be anxious to wipe away. Deep and lasting will be the stigma attached to that exalted class, if it should be necessary to knock at the doors of our merchants and tradesmen to keep one of their own order from the horrors of starvation.

DREADFUL FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

[FROM GORE'S LIVERPOOL ADVERTISER.]

This morning, shortly after 12 o'clock, the neighbourhood of the Salthouse-dock experienced great alarm by the appearance of fire in the extensive warehouse of Mr. John Aspinall, Orford-street. The fire commenced in a cotton-room on the second floor, and in a few moments threatened destruction to the neighbourhood, which consisted chiefly of warehouses. The alarm bells were rung, and in a short time all the engines in town hastened to the scene of conflagration, by which time the fire had extended to other premises. Mr. Aspinall's warehouse is situated at the corner of Orford street; and under the warehouse were several offices, into which it was found impossible to enter, with a view of saving the books, &c.; among them, we understand, were Mr. Cyrus Murrai's office, and also that of Mr. John Gillies. The fire, notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen and others, reached several other warehouses, amongst which were those of Mr. Joseph Leigh, Mr. Riley, sail-maker, Messrs. Rankin and Co., Mr. C. Fletcher, and others whose names it was impossible, from the confusion which existed, for us to collect; suffice it to say, that at one period were presented to the gaze of the thousands collected to the spot, Mr. Aspinall's warehouse, at the corner of Orford-street, the warehouse of Mr. Gibbons, at the opposite corner, the other warehouses for 40 yards up Orford-street, and a warehouse, the back of which was in Fixton-lane. The appearance of the fire for several hours was awfully grand. The engines of the different fire-offices did all in their power to prevent its further progress, but it was impossible to stop the rage of the fire, situated as those buildings were, and the general fear seemed to be for the safety of the private dwellings of the neighbourhood. The police officers were quickly on the spot, and rendered the most effectual services by their well-timed arrangements. The Mayor in a short time arrived at the scene of destruction, and by his decisive measures a great deal of the property in the adjacent warehouse was conveyed beyond the reach of the fire. Soon after his Worship arrived on the spot, a great part of the crew, and all the marines of the *Bittern* sloop of war, landed, and owing to the efficient arrangements of Captain Price (the acting naval officer of this port), and Lieut. Rochford, R. N. (commander of the *Bittern*), a great deal of property was saved from the destructive element. Mr. Harrison, the quarter-master, stationed at the rendezvous, was called out at an early hour, and rendered a most essential service in this dreadful calamity.

At this moment (three o'clock) the fire is still raging to a most alarming extent, and threatening destruction to the whole neighbourhood.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The fire continued to rage, with undiminished fury, until near six o'clock, when it began to abate, not so much from the labours of the firemen, as from all the timber and combustible matter in the buildings having been destroyed. We have not heard of a single individual being hurt during the fire. The warehouses are not more than 20 yards from the Salthouse-dock, the vessels in which could scarcely have escaped destruction, had not the wind fortunately blown from the south-west. As it was, they were in imminent peril; but the dock not being very full of vessels, they were drove to the opposite or west side, out of the reach of the danger. Various statements have been given of the value of the property destroyed by this calamity; but it cannot be less than 150,000l; of which nearly 100,000l, it is said, is insured in the different fire-offices. The present is the most extensive fire that has taken place in Liverpool since the year 1801, when the Goree warehouses were destroyed.

THE RACE COURSE;

ANOTHER SCRAP OF THE SEASON.

By A. M. Templeton, jun.

"New schemes and new fancies we meet with in life,
To-day perhaps friends, but to-morrow at strife;
Such wonders as these shall ne'er trouble my mind.
Whilst spirit and joy on the Race Course I find."
Songs of the Chase.

I will give the Fox-hunter his madness of delight—will admit that your coursing is not "a mad for a minute's amusement"—will allow the fowler rarely shoots wide of the mark, and the *archer* never draws a *long bow*, if these champions of sport will join me in my praises of a *Race Course*, and drink a measure round, the theme being "Success to the Turf." Noble, and generous, and elegant himself, the "high mettled racer" draws together generosity, true breeding, and elegance, to witness his instinctive and almost reason-endowed exertions for the front rank of conquest. All is happy freedom and permissable equality about the vortex of his influence, and if the *dustman* has the *ready* to stake, why, the *Duke* will not be ashamed to be his customer. A Race Course is not like a regal levee, made for Kings and Courtiers alone; there is a happy admixture of aristocracy and mobility about it: a plebian may jostle a senator, and fear not the lictor's axe; and John from the country may sport a *poney* with dandy "Jemmy from Town," and the other not think of riding the *high horse* in consequence. The very jumbling of stile and equipage form a variety charming to the eye, and cheering to the heart; and I will remember, it was at the Southampton Meeting last year—what a beautiful effect was caused by the contrast of a bough-canopied cart-full of New Forest beauties, as it stood by the side of the splendid six-horse-drawn, three footmaned coach of Walter Long, Esq. the worthy High Sheriff of the county. Both were in keeping with their *localities*---both were befitting the stations in life of their occupiers---both had a spice of the Arcadian and stately order of the olden time---and best of all (wigs of the Squire's coachman and footman, and the furbelows of the Hampshire maidens, in particular,) smacked of the race-course. I shall carry the remembrance of both till memory grows childish again. Then, are not the sports of the Turf honoured by antiquity, and hallowed by classical recollections? The very games of the Circus---mighty Rome's circus ---come back upon us, as it were, again, when we discourse of them: and it was June, in this very month upon which you are now entering, my friends, that some of the games of the liberty-loving Romans were held; in honour of gods, kings, and men. Truly, truly, if a long time of ancestral glories can raise it to fame, the deeds of the Turf may stand Olympus high; and he must indeed be a Timon, to shut himself up in caves and forests, who cannot enjoy these moments of hope accomplished, of anticipations fulfilled, and promises performed —when

"With neck like a rainbow, erecting his crest,
Pamper'd prancing, and pleas'd, his head touching his breast;
Scarcely snuffing the air, all so proud and elate,
The high-mettled racer first starts for the plate."

Well, then, since from the cover to the turf ---from the gorse-brake to the betting-ring, ---from Billesden Coplow to the betting-ring, will now be truly the time of day, assist me to enjoy it, fox-hunter, courser, and fowler, by admitting that the turf pleasures no season can surpass, and is a school of character no other academy can put out of countenance. I feel, I know, you will admit all this; and as, I dare say, we shall meet at Ascot, and crack a bottle together, allow me to anticipate one of your Turf songs, and one of your racing sentiments. Permit me also to lead, and do you "the rest of the burden bear."

'Tis cheerful, 'tis glorious, when red-coats are met,
When fashion, when folly, when fear we forget;
When we dash into cover, and drive the rogue out,
And we view the hounds settle at *Willy Head's** shout;
Tally ho! Tally ho! Hark forward! so gay,
That, that is the fox-hunter's true *time of day*.

'Tis merry to try Autumn's fields in the morn,
When the muster is sounded by *hare hunter's* horn;
To quest the high stubble, the rough grass to beat,
Till *Puss*, ere we reach her, leaps up from her seat;
Again 'tis lark forward! Jem Marlow will say;*
"Hark, hark, to my *harriers* 'tis their *time of day*"
With the *courser* 'tis blithe, o'er the fern-cover'd plain,
To see how his greyhounds in rivalry strain,
To list his *see ho* and to hear his *halloo*.
As each *turn* of his sleek dogs we rattle to view;
That's a *cote*—now a *go by*—she wins it, does;† May"--
Shouts Davis, at Debtford, at his *time of day*. †
But the *courser's*, the *hare* nor the *fox-hunter's* glee,
Is more dear than the "*horse and his rider*" to me;
Then "*high mettled racers*" your bumpers fill up,
They win for us, boys, what we quaff from the *cup*—
"*The Turf*"—three times three—not one must say nay,---
For the "course thronged with gazers" is *my time of day*.

Spread Eagle Epsom, May 7, 1826.

A. M. TEMPLETON, Jun.

* William Head, huntsman to the Cheshire Fox hounds (Sir Harry Mainwaring's,) perhaps next to the Quorndon, the most complete pack in the country. In Sir Harry, the character of a sportsman is united to the behaviour of a gentleman, and taking their cue from the master spirit, all his domestics are civil and attentive to every one who joins them in the field.

* Jem Marlow, who hunted a famous and terrible fast pack of harriers (Mr. Templeman's) in the West. He was the denue of a fellow for death, and a little too apt to *lift* his hounds to obtain it.

† J. Davis, Esq., at Fisherton House, Wilts, the Judge at the Amesbury and Debtford great Coursing Meetings. One of the finest riders to greyhounds I ever saw, and seldom erring in the decisions.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR JULY.

From Ackermann's Repository.

WALKING DRESS.—Pelisse of straw-coloured *gros de Naples*, fastened in front; the collar low, but rather deeper, and projecting as it reaches the back, admitting a narrow *ruche* of fine tulle; the waist is long and drawn behind, but made to fit the shape in front. The sleeves are large and full to the elbow, whence they gradually lessen, and are finished with a plain neat cuff. The skirt is trimmed down the front with the same material by a continuation of scrolls, enlarging as they descend, attached on the outside by buttons, and within united by their circular termination. The effect is very pleasing. Pelerine or *fichu* of straw-colour *gros de Naples* like the pelisse, trimmed with a double *ruche*; narrow at the *ceinture*; and expanding towards the shoulders. Hat of straw-colour *gros de Naples*, the brim large, circular, and flat in front, but shallow behind, ornamented with rays of royal purple ribbon, and a bow on the edge on the left side; the strings uncut; the crown rather high, fully and fancifully trimmed on the right side with broad and straw coloured ribbon. *Cornette* of tulle; the hair in large curls: red cornelian brooch, ear-rings, and bracelets. Gloves of pale blue kid; geranium-colour shoes; pale rose-colour parasol, with a white border.

EVENING DRESS.—Dress of white *satin Turque*; the *corsage* cut bias, plain and close to the shape, made rather high and circular, and ornamented with a plain blue satin trimming, having very deep scollops corded at the edge; between each scollops is a gold-colour satin piping. The sleeve is very short, moderately full, and set in a band, and has a second row of trimming on the shoulder. The skirt has two flounces; the upper headed by a blue satin rouleau, from behind which golden straps proceed at equal distances, fall over, and sustain the deep scollops, and conceal the commencement of the lower row, which reaches half over the wadded hem at the bottom of the skirt; gold-colour satin sash. The hair is in ringlets: and parted in front *a la vandyke*, with bows of blue satin on each side, just above the ear. Gold chain with an ornamented cross; long pendant gold ear-rings and necklace, cameo bracelets outside the long white kid gloves, which are French trimmed. Shaded grenadine scarf; white satin shoes; painted horn fan.

The foreign news of the week are quite unimportant. There is, we believe, little doubt that Lord COCHRANE has gone to Greece, and has either taken ships of war with him, or is to find them there. But we fear his services will now be of little avail. IBRAHIM is master of the country, and as the summer has opened, he will be able to find supplies though the Turkish fleet should be chased from the sea. The war between Buenos Ayres and Brazil proceeds, but the fighting both by sea and land is indecisive.

A dreadful fire had taken place at Liverpool, which was not extinguished till property to the extent of £100,000 and upwards had been consumed.

Some manufactures of Glasgow who have visited London for the purpose of making purchases of Cotton at the present low rate, abandoned their attention in consequence of letters received yesterday from the managing partners, and all the accounts from the great manufacturing districts continue to be extremely gloomy. A remarkable proof of the effect of the present crisis on the trading interest is afforded in the return of bankrupticies. For the half year ending June, 1825, the number was 489; but for the same period of 1826 it has been 1827!—*Times*, *June* 29.

On Saturday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, the Lords of his Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council assembled at the Council Office, Whitehall, to hear Plantation Appeals. The Lords present were---Lord Stowell, the Master of the Rolls, and the Right Hon. H. Elliot. The Appeals were from the Islands of Grenada, Jamaica, Berbice, and Prince Edward's Island. Mr. Hart, Mr. Adams, and several other Barristers, were heard by their Lordships in the Appeals. Their Lordships sat till about half-past three o'clock.

TEMPORARY RUDDER.—The author of that entertaining work, *The Naval Sketch-Book*, has, we are assured, fallen into an error in attributing the invention of the temporary rudder to the present Admiral Sir Thomas Packenham. The late gallant Captain Edward Packenham was the inventor of that and several other naval improvements, which reflect the greatest credit to his talents. Captain Packenham was a man who devoted the whole powers of his capacious and enlightened mind to the duties of his profession. He perished at the age of forty, in his crazy old vessel the Resistance, when she was struck by lightning, in 1798, in the Straits of Banda.

Of the ignorance of the natives of India generally, the Marchioness (of Hastings) related a curious anecdote. One of her female attendants absented herself during an eclipse of the moon: on inquiring whither she had been, the woman answered that "*she had been paying the cobler, for that it was quite dark.*" Not perceiving what connexion the darkness had with the payment, her ladyship naturally required a solution of the mystery. "Oh!" said the simple creature, "it is a very old story. A long while ago they borrowed nails and a peace of leather of a cobler to nail over the moon. The cobler never was repaid; so I have been with the rest to pay our share of the money to the priest."—*Swan's Journal, &c.*

Every person recollects the ludicrous passage in *The Critic*—"Eter——nity, he would have added, but death cut short his being and the noun at once." This was probably an original idea in Sheridan, as it is doubtful whether he ever read Jacques de la Taille's tragedy of *Daire* (Darius). In the fifth act, Darius, dying, begs Alexander to take care of his family—

O Alexandre, adieu! quelque part que tu sois
Ma mère et mes enfans, aye, en recommanda——
Il ne put achever, car la mort l'en garda.

A disciple of Madam Krudener has made a notable discovery: it is, that all kings, without exception, will be d——d. His doctrine is founded on texts of Scripture. He pretends that "all the kings of the nations," Isa. xiv. 9, is in the original, all the *goats* of the earth—goat *quasi* king, as is evident from Daniel, viii. 5. the he-goat being typical of a king; with these texts he combines Matthew, xxv. 33, "and he shall set the sheep on his right hand; but the *goats* on his left:" from whence, of course, the inference is clear. He excepts the title of *emperor* from the same condemnation; but says the orthography ought not to be perverted: he advises it always to be written *imperator*, which literally means conqueror, and no more. Thus Augustus has on one of his medals twenty times imperator: IMP. CÆSAR. DIVI. F. AUGUSTUS. IMP. XX. He seems to have studied the Bible only to find out new doctrines, or rather texts to support new doctrines. His grave discussions are sometimes enlivened by attempts at humour; thus, he says that Christ was the first inventor of a pun. "I say also unto thee, that thou art Peter (Petros), and upon this rock (Petra), I will build my church." He adds, as those who *pun* are not serious, this text ought not to be taken seriously; and yet on this alone Rome builds the whole fabric of her supremacy: from whence he concludes that the church of Rome of Christ, but rank imposture.

NEW MACHINE.—In a late sitting of the Philomathic Society, M. Payen, who had recently arrived in Paris from London, made a interesting communication with respect to a new machine, which seems destined to remedy the inconvenience of high-pressure engines, and to be to the steam-engine what the steam-engine was to the machinery of other descriptions, which it replaced with so much public advantage. The inventor is M. Brunel, who is at present employed in constructing a tunnel under the Thames. In conjunction with him, Messrs. Ternaux and Delessert have just taken out at Paris a *brevet d'importation*. The following is a description of the new force which the pursuits of industry have thus acquired; When a celebrated chemist, some time ago, succeeded in reducing to a liquid state several gases until then considered as fixed, scientific men pointed out the advantage which might be derived from this discovery in the construction of new machines, the action of which, although as powerful as that of high-pressure steam-engines, should not be liable to the same inconveniences. It is this idea which M. Brunel has realized. In the apparatus contrived by this ingenious mechanic, the moving power is liquified carbonic acid, at a temperature of 10 degrees, under a pressure of 30 atmospheres. This liquid gas is enclosed in two cylinders, placed at the two extremities of the apparatus, and communicating with each other. To destroy the equilibrium, it is sufficient to change the temperature of the liquid contained in one of the condensers. Now, the influence of heat on this liquified gas is such, that, by raising it to 100 degrees, a pressure is obtained of 90 atmospheres,—an enormous pressure; which, having nothing to counterbalance it but that of the other condenser, sets the machine in motion with a force of 60 atmospheres. M. Brunel has already constructed a model; and is at present employed on a machine which will be of eight-horse power. His apparatus seems destined (as we have already observed) to replace Mr. Perkins's high pressure engines. The latter are almost useless in practice, in consequence of the difficulty of finding metals capable of sustaining, without injury, the enormous heat that is necessary. The metal, raised to a white heat, becomes so exceedingly softened, that hitherto it has been impossible to use it for several successive hours without the production of cracks or fissures. It is true that Mr. Perkins hopes to discover a means of remedying this evil; but his efforts have not yet succeeded. The great advantage of M. Brunel's machine consists in its being unnecessary to raise the temperature of the condenser above that of boiling water, in order to produce the considerable pressure of 60 atmospheres.—*Le Globe.*

POPULATION OF EGYPT.—It is computed that there are in Egypt 2,514,400 inhabitants; of whom about 200,000 are Copts, 2,300,000 Fellahs, and 14,400 foreigners. The Copts are the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and pretty generally inhabit the towns; the Fellahs, a mixed race of Arabs, Persians, Syrians, and Egyptians, live more commonly in the villages, and devote themselves to commerce and agriculture. The number of villages in Egypt is 3,475; of which about half are in Lower Egypt. According to M. Langles, the population of Cairo, in 1810, was 263,700. M. Mengin estimates it only at 200,000; allowing eight persons for each house; and he considers the population of Alexandria to be from 12 to 13,000.